

THE WORLD

AN INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY

BY

J. B. CALKIN, M.A.



G 126
C25

J. CAMPBELL AND SON, TORONTO.—T. NELSON AND SONS, LONDON.

~~Henry C. Proctor~~
~~Bro. 1200~~
~~~~~

Whispered to me  
all over

---

# THE WORLD:

## AN INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY.

BY

J. B. CALKIN, M.A.,

PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TRURO, N.S.

AUTHORIZED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

TO BE USED IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:

JAMES CAMPBELL AND SON.

1878.

CALKIN, J.B.

G126

E25

PREFACE

The school is giving an introduction to the child's world in the present year. It is a world of things which are familiar to him, and which he has seen and touched. It is a world of things which are new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It is a world of things which are old to him, and which he has seen and touched. It is a world of things which are new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It is a world of things which are old to him, and which he has seen and touched.

In this respect the textbook is like the school. It cannot tell the child of the world which is new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It cannot tell the child of the world which is old to him, and which he has seen and touched. It cannot tell the child of the world which is new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It cannot tell the child of the world which is old to him, and which he has seen and touched.

The purpose of this book is to give the child a general knowledge of the world which is new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It is to give the child a general knowledge of the world which is old to him, and which he has seen and touched. It is to give the child a general knowledge of the world which is new to him, and which he has not seen and touched. It is to give the child a general knowledge of the world which is old to him, and which he has seen and touched.

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, by J. B. CALKIN in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa

The knowledge presented in this book is not a general knowledge of the world, but a general knowledge of the world which is new to the child, and which he has not seen and touched. It is a general knowledge of the world which is old to the child, and which he has seen and touched. It is a general knowledge of the world which is new to the child, and which he has not seen and touched. It is a general knowledge of the world which is old to the child, and which he has seen and touched.

The author feels that it is due to himself to state in plain language the purpose of this book. He has departed from his principles of method in the preparation of this book. He has departed from his principles of method in the preparation of this book. He has departed from his principles of method in the preparation of this book. He has departed from his principles of method in the preparation of this book.

The author would like to express his grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have suggested and suggested to him in the preparation of this book. He would like to express his grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have suggested and suggested to him in the preparation of this book. He would like to express his grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have suggested and suggested to him in the preparation of this book. He would like to express his grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have suggested and suggested to him in the preparation of this book.

street  
the  
one  
ing l

of it  
to pe

its ti  
to wi

I  
which  
by su  
at the  
defini  
which  
shoul  
on thi  
teache

T  
the be  
wishes

Th  
with m

NORMA  
Th

## PREFACE.

---

The school is merely an introduction to the child's education. Its greatest work is to strengthen the desire to know more of those objects which it brings into view, and point out the paths which lead to the unknown. Here the teacher and the scholar part company: the one returning to guide new enquirers, the other with ever increasing interest and power, pursuing his way as independent worker.

In this respect the textbook is like the school. It cannot tell the child all he needs to know of its subject. It accomplishes a great work if it awakens an interest in that subject, and leads to persevering effort in searching it out more fully.

This little book will serve an important purpose, and prove its right to bear the name on its title page, if the facts which it communicates so interest its young students as to lead them to wish and to work for more.

In studying Geography, children need to realize that they are getting a knowledge of things which have a real existence in the world around them, and that this knowledge has been gained by such observation as they are capable of exercising. The only sure way of securing this is, at the outset to take them to something that is tangible. It will not do to blindfold them with definitions and carry them to the outer edge of the universe; then point them back to a world which is beyond their reach. The knowledge presented must be concrete, and the first lesson should be on their own neighborhood. For a more particular statement of the Author's views on this matter, as well as for some general hints on introductory oral lessons, he would refer teachers to his Advanced Geography.

The Author feels that it is due to himself to state in placing a chapter of Definitions near the beginning of this book, he has departed from his principles of method in deference to the wishes of the Educational Authorities of the Province of Ontario.

The Author would here express his grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have with materials and suggestions aided him in the preparation of this book.

JOHN BURGESS CALKIN.

NORMAL SCHOOL,  
Truro, Nova Scotia,  
July, 1878.

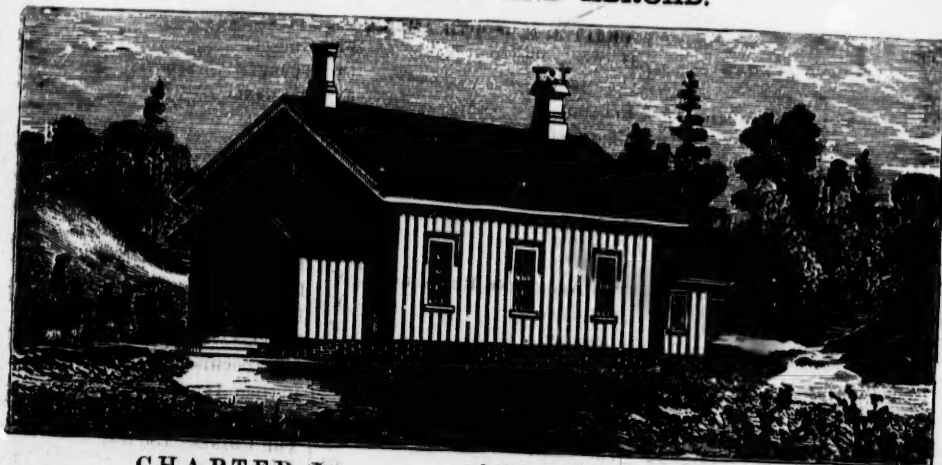
# THE WORLD AN INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY CONTENTS

|                                      |  |                                       |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>PART I.</b>                       |  | <b>CHAPTER II.—SOUTH AMERICA.</b>     | <b>ITALY,</b> .. .. . 77             |
| <b>HOME AND ABROAD.</b>              |  | <b>HISTORY, POSITION, ETC.</b> .. 51  | <b>GREECE,</b> .. .. . 79            |
| I. A SKETCH, .. .. . 5               |  | <b>COLOMBIA,</b> .. .. . 54           | <b>TURKEY,</b> .. .. . 79            |
| II. A JOURNEY ROUND THE              |  | <b>ECUADOR,</b> .. .. . 55            | <b>ROUMANIA,</b> .. .. . 80          |
| WORLD, .. .. . 9                     |  | <b>VENEZUELA,</b> .. .. . 55          | <b>SERBIA,</b> .. .. . 80            |
| III. PRINCIPLES AND DEFINI-          |  | <b>GUIANA,</b> .. .. . 55             |                                      |
| TIONS .. .. . 13                     |  | <b>BRAZIL,</b> .. .. . 55             |                                      |
| <b>PART II.</b>                      |  | <b>PERU,</b> .. .. . 56               |                                      |
| <b>CHAPTER I.—NORTH AMERICA.</b>     |  | <b>BOLIVIA,</b> .. .. . 56            | <b>CHAPTER IV.—ASIA.</b>             |
| <b>HISTORY POSITION, ETC.,</b> .. 17 |  | <b>CHILI,</b> .. .. . 57              | <b>HISTORY, POSITION ETC.,</b> .. 82 |
| <b>THE DOMINION OF CANADA,</b> .. 20 |  | <b>THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,</b> .. 57  | <b>ARABIA,</b> .. .. . 84            |
| Ontario, .. .. . 22                  |  | <b>PARAGUAY,</b> .. .. . 57           | <b>TURKEY,</b> .. .. . 85            |
| Quebec, .. .. . 28                   |  | <b>URUGUAY,</b> .. .. . 57            | <b>RUSSIA IN ASIA</b> .. .. 86       |
| New Brunswick, .. .. . 31            |  | <b>PATAGONIA,</b> .. .. . 57          | <b>PERSIA,</b> .. .. . 87            |
| Nova Scotia .. .. . 34               |  |                                       | <b>TURKESTAN AFGHANISTAN AND</b>     |
| Prince Edward Island, .. 36          |  | <b>CHAPTER III.—EUROPE</b>            | <b>BELOOCHISTAN,</b> .. .. 87        |
| Manitoba, .. .. . 37                 |  | <b>HISTORY, POSITION, ETC.,</b> .. 58 | <b>BRITISH INDIA.</b> .. .. 87       |
| British Columbia, .. .. 38           |  | <b>THE BRITISH ISLES,</b> .. .. 62    | <b>INDO-CHINA,</b> .. .. . 89        |
| North-West Territory and             |  | England and Wales, .. .. 62           | <b>THE CHINESE EMPIRE,</b> .. 89     |
| Keewaydin .. .. . 39                 |  | Scotland, .. .. . 65                  | <b>JAPAN,</b> .. .. . 91             |
| [Newfoundland], .. .. . 41           |  | Ireland, .. .. . 66                   |                                      |
| <b>THE UNITED STATES,</b> .. .. 43   |  | Great Britain and Ireland, 68         | <b>CHAPTER V.—AFRICA.</b>            |
| New England States, .. 45            |  | Norway and Sweden, .. .. 68           | <b>HISTORY POSITION, ETC.,</b> .. 92 |
| Middle Atlantic States, .. 45        |  | DENMARK, .. .. . 69                   | <b>EGYPT,</b> .. .. . 96             |
| Southern States, .. .. . 46          |  | RUSSIA, .. .. . 69                    | <b>THE BARBARY STATES,</b> .. 97     |
| Western States, .. .. . 46           |  | <b>THE GERMAN EMPIRE,</b> .. 71       | <b>THE BRITISH COLONIES,</b> .. 97   |
| Pacific States, .. .. . 47           |  | AUSTRIA, .. .. . 72                   |                                      |
| Territories, .. .. . 47              |  | HOLLAND, .. .. . 73                   | <b>CHAPTER VI.—OCEANIA.</b>          |
| MEXICO, .. .. . 48                   |  | BELGIUM, .. .. . 74                   | <b>INTRODUCTORY,</b> .. .. . 98      |
| CENTRAL AMERICA, .. .. 49            |  | FRANCE, .. .. . 74                    | <b>MALAYSIA,</b> .. .. . 98          |
| THE WEST INDIES, .. .. . 49          |  | SWITZERLAND, .. .. . 75               | <b>AUSTRALASIA,</b> .. .. . 98       |
| DANISH AMERICA, .. .. . 50           |  | SPAIN, .. .. . 76                     | <b>Australia,</b> .. .. . 98         |
|                                      |  | PORTUGAL, .. .. . 76                  | <b>POLYNESIA,</b> .. .. . 100        |

The  
house  
assemb  
scatter  
hood, a  
lands.  
beautif  
making  
binding  
slopes a  
be laid  
through

# THE WORLD: AN INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY.

## PART I.—HOME AND ABROAD.



### CHAPTER I. A SKETCH.

**The District.**—1. This is a picture of a school-house in the country. The boys and girls are assembling for school. Around their homes, scattered here and there through the neighborhood, are hills, valleys, level fields, and woodlands. It is summer, and the country is very beautiful. The farmers are busy with their hay-making, or in cutting down the ripe grain and binding it in golden sheaves. On the sunny slopes are orchards which, in the autumn, will be laden with apples and pears. Winding through the valleys are the brooks, where, on

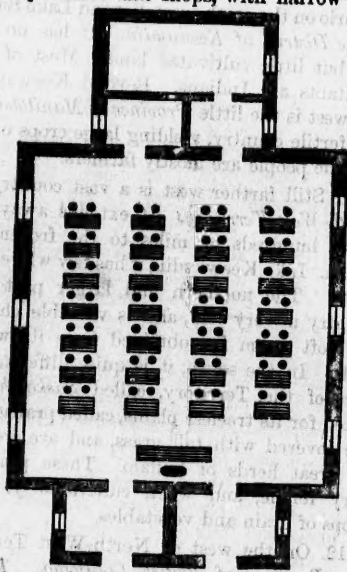
holidays, the boys love to fish or to sail their tiny boats, and along whose banks the girls love to stroll and gather wild-flowers. If those sparkling streams had tongues, they could tell us how in little rills they came down from the highlands, and how they are hastening on to some lower valley to join the river, and thus to be borne away to the great lakes, or to the mighty ocean.

2. Some of the children who read this book live in a place very different from that which has been described. Their homes are perhaps near vast forests, where many of the people are lumbermen, who cut logs and float them down the rivers to be sawn into lumber. Or their

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| .. ..       | 77  |
| .. ..       | 79  |
| .. ..       | 79  |
| .. ..       | 80  |
| .. ..       | 80  |
| IV.—ASIA.   |     |
| N Etc. . .  | 82  |
| .. ..       | 84  |
| .. ..       | 85  |
| .. ..       | 86  |
| .. ..       | 87  |
| ANISTAN AND |     |
| .. ..       | 87  |
| .. ..       | 87  |
| .. ..       | 89  |
| PIRE, . .   | 89  |
| .. ..       | 91  |
| —AFRICA.    |     |
| . Etc. . .  | 92  |
| .. ..       | 96  |
| TES, . .    | 97  |
| ONIES. . .  | 97  |
| —OCEANIA.   |     |
| .. ..       | 98  |
| .. ..       | 98  |
| .. ..       | 98  |
| .. ..       | 98  |
| .. ..       | 100 |

homes may be beside those great lakes which the rivers have formed by pouring their waters into vast basins. Here, farther than the eye can reach, these lakes spread out their waters, and on their surface rides many a vessel laden with grain and other products of the country.

3. In other parts of our Province, again, the children have quite another kind of home. There are neither fields, nor hills, nor brooks; but only houses and shops, with narrow streets



4. PLAN OF SCHOOL-HOUSE.

between them. Many of the people are merchants, whose business is to buy and sell; others are manufacturers, who make furniture, farming-tools, sewing-machines, and many other things.

4. Perhaps, now, after all, I have failed to tell you what kind of a place you live in; and it is no great matter if I have, for you can find out for yourselves. After you have carefully ob-

served all the features of your home, and the places near it, you can write what you have learned, and you will then have a little *geography* of your neighborhood. You can also make a plan of your school-house, like the one shown you here. You can then make a plan of the play-ground, drawing lines to represent the house, the fence, and other objects. Next, make a plan of the neighborhood in which you live, marking the roads, the fields, the hills, the brooks, and any other objects which you have observed. Such a plan of a portion of country is called a *map*.

**The County.**—5. Your school-section is joined on different sides by other sections, and these again by others, each having its own school-house and its own happy homes. Many such sections taken together make up a *county*. Perhaps your county is *Lambton*, where the oil-wells are; or it may be *Welland*, on the Niagara River; *Wentworth*, *York*, or *Prince Edward*, on Lake Ontario; *Leeds*, on the St. Lawrence River; or *Carleton*, on the Ottawa River.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Find your county on the map of Ontario. Where is it situated? What counties lie on different sides? Point out all the counties in Ontario.

**The Province.**—6. The country or Province in which you live, and which is made up of those counties which you pointed out, is called *Ontario*. It is noted for the great lakes lying along its borders,—the largest lakes in the world,—*Superior*, *Huron*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*. Another object of interest in Ontario is the Niagara River, which at one place rushes over rocky cliffs, making the most noted water-fall in the world. Travellers, who love to see strange and beautiful things, often come hundreds of miles to see these wonderful Falls. In the eastern part of Ontario we have the St. Lawrence River, which flows from the great lakes, and gives us a water-road to the sea. On the north-east is a

large river called the *Ottawa*, which separates our country from a sister Province called *Quebec*.

7. As you learn more about Ontario, you will find that there is no better country in the world. It has a fine climate and a rich soil; and we send large quantities of grain and flour to other countries which cannot produce bread enough for their inhabitants. Such a rich country has enabled our people to build large and fine cities, as *Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Kingston*, and many others of smaller size. We have railways, too, and canals, in different parts of the country, which help on our trade. Then we have good schools all through the land to educate our children. These schools cost a great deal of money; but we need education to make us happy, to help us to enjoy all the blessings which God has given us, and to enable us to improve our country still more.

**MAP EXERCISE** — Point out Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario; also the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. Point out Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, and Kingston.

**The Dominion.**—8. Ontario is united with several other countries, forming one great country or *Dominion*. On the east of the Ottawa River is the *Province of Quebec*. It is much larger than Ontario, but it has not so many people, and its soil is not so fertile or so well tilled. It has vast forests, which yield a great deal of wealth. Most of the people in this Province are of French origin, and speak the French language. The River St. Lawrence flows through the Province of Quebec from west to east, a distance of 600 miles. On the river are two large cities,—*Montreal*, the largest city in the Dominion, and *Quebec*, the oldest city.

9. On the south of the Province of Quebec, down by the sea, are three smaller countries, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*, and *Prince Edward Island*, sometimes called the *Maritime Provinces*. Point out these Provinces on the map of the

Dominion of Canada. Here, the people along the coast build ships and catch fish; in the interior they cultivate the soil. New Brunswick has extensive forests, which yield large quantities of lumber; Nova Scotia is noted for its coal mines; Prince Edward Island is a good grain country, and is the smallest Province in the Dominion.

10. Having seen the Provinces on the east of Ontario, let us now travel westward. Joining Ontario on the north-west, beyond Lake Superior, is the *District of Keewaydin*. It has no towns, and but little cultivated land. Most of its inhabitants are Indians. Beyond Keewaydin on the west is the little *Province of Manitoba*. This is a fertile country, yielding large crops of grain, and the people are mostly farmers.

11. Still farther west is a vast country called *North-West Territory*. It extends away to the north hundreds of miles to the frozen Arctic Ocean. Like Keewaydin, it has few white inhabitants. The northern and larger part of this country is very cold, and is valuable chiefly for the soft warm fur obtained from its wild animals. In the south, it is quite different. This part of the Territory, called *Saskatchewan*, is noted for its treeless plains, called prairies, which are covered with tall grass, and are frequented by great herds of buffalo. These prairies are very fertile, and when cultivated yield large crops of grain and vegetables.

12. On the west of North-West Territory is the *Province of British Columbia*. This is a large rugged country, bounded on the west by the great Pacific Ocean. On the eastern side of the Province is a high mountain-range, called the Rocky Mountains; and much of the country consists of highlands, furrowed by deep valleys, through which the rivers flow rapidly to the sea. British Columbia is noted for its gold mines.

13. Let us now see how many countries we

have found. *Ontario* and *Quebec*, lying along the great lakes and the River St. Lawrence; *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Prince Edward Island*, down by the Atlantic Ocean; *Manitoba*, midway from ocean to ocean; and *British Columbia*, in the far west, by the Pacific Ocean,—seven Provinces; the *District of Keewaydin*, between Ontario and Manitoba; and *North-West Territory*, west of Manitoba,—nine countries in all, which make up the *Dominion of Canada*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the countries of the Dominion of Canada.

**North America.**—14. South of the Dominion of Canada is a large country called the *United States*. The central and southern parts of this country have a warmer climate than ours, and produce cotton, and many things which will not grow in the Dominion. Farther south is a still warmer country called *Mexico*, which yields pine-apples and many fine fruits. These countries, like the Dominion of Canada, extend from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. The great oceans now draw closer together, so that the country on the south of Mexico, called *Central America*, is very narrow. All this great land, from the far north of the Dominion to this narrow country, is called *North America*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the Dominion of Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Central America, on the Map of North America.

**South America.**—15. Beyond the narrowest part of Central America, called the *Isthmus of Panama*, the land spreads out again into another vast country like North America. This is *South America*. Here we meet with much that is new and strange to persons living in the Dominion of Canada. The northern half of this country is very hot. As we go south, it becomes cooler; and in the far south it is very cold. Along the western side of South America, throughout its whole length, is a great mountain-range, called

the *Andes*, the summits of which are covered with snow all the year. Here and there, cone-shaped peaks, rising far above the general level, throw out volumes of smoke and flame, accompanied with loud, roaring noises, louder than thunder. These are *volcanoes*, or burning mountains.

16 On the east of the Andes is the *Amazon*, a great river, the largest in the world. It flows through a flat country hundreds and hundreds of miles, and receives on its way many large tributaries. The plains of the Amazon are noted for their vast forests, so dense with trees, shrubs, and vines, that one would need to cut a path to get through them. In other parts of South America there are immense plains covered with tall grass, where roam countless herds of wild cattle.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out North America, South America, and the Isthmus of Panama, on the map of the Western Hemisphere.

**The World.**—17. Once, long ago, people thought that by travelling a long distance in any one direction they would come to the end of the world. This was a mistaken notion, for the Earth is round like a ball; and if you travel far enough in a straight course, you will at last come to the place at which you set out, just as a fly might do in crawling around an apple.

18. Men often sail around the world. To do this, they must go either east or west. In going north, they would find it becoming colder and colder, until at last their way would be wholly blocked up by ice. The far north, which nobody has yet been able to reach, is called the *North Pole*. If they went south, they would by-and-by come to a part of the Earth where the sun is nearly overhead every day, as in the north of South America. This is the hottest portion of the Earth, and is called the *Torrid Zone*. The *Torrid Zone* is a broad belt, and is divided by a line called the *Equator*, which encircles the Earth, so that half the *Torrid Zone* is on the north, and half on the south of the Equator.

South of the *Torrid Zone* the countries become

h are covered  
nd there, cone-  
e general level,  
flame, accom-  
t, louder than  
burning moun-

s the *Amazon*,  
orld. It flows  
and hundreds  
y many large  
azon are noted.  
trees, shrubs,  
to cut a path  
arts of South  
covered with  
herds of wild

America, South  
a, on the map

ago, people  
y distance in  
to the end of  
otion, for the  
ou travel far  
will at last  
out, just as a  
apple.

To do this,  
going north,  
l colder, until  
ed up by ice.  
been able to  
y went south,  
of the Earth  
lay, as in the  
otest portion  
l Zone. The  
ded by a line  
Earth, so that  
d half on the

tries become

# E. HEMISPHERE

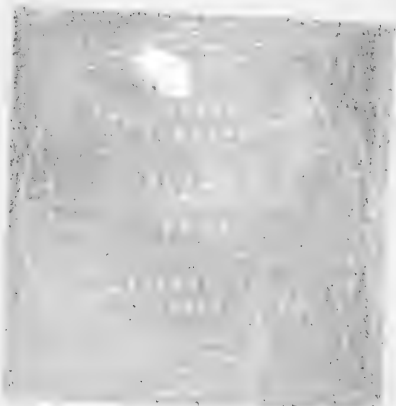


(The figures 1000, 2000, 3000, &c., show the distances from London all over the globe. In the separate Maps of the Continents the same distances are repeated.)

# W. HEMISPHERE



(The figures 1000, 2000, 3000, &c., show the distances from London all over the globe. In the separate Maps of the Continents the same distances are repeated.)



THE  
LIBRARY OF THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

coole  
perat  
nor c  
south  
of th  
south  
our  
more  
ice a  
Pole

18  
sent  
boy  
leath  
the  
shul  
You  
Wor

G  
joni  
Low  
We



18. ZONES.

cooler, like our own, and are said to be in the *Temperate Zone*, because they are neither extremely hot nor cold. The seasons in the Temperate Zone on the south of the Equator are just the reverse of those of the Temperate Zone on the north. Thus in the southern part of South America it is winter during our summer. Still farther south the cold becomes more and more severe, until the way is blocked up by ice as in the north. The far south is called the *South Pole*.

19. As the Earth is round, it is usual to represent its surface by two circular maps, just as a boy covers a ball with two circular pieces of leather. These two maps are called *Hemispheres*, the *Western* and the *Eastern Hemisphere*. We shall make an imaginary tour around the Earth. You may trace the course on the Map of the World.

## CHAPTER II.

### A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

**Going Down the St. Lawrence.**—20. In our journey we will go easterly, first down the St. Lawrence, and then across the Atlantic Ocean. We must take a small steamer to Montreal, for

large steam-ships which cross the ocean cannot come any farther up the river. In some places in the river there are rapids, through which the boat dashes very swiftly. We pass the mouths of many tributaries of the St. Lawrence,—some of them very large, as the *Ottawa*, *St. Maurice*, and *Saguenay*. The river thus becomes larger, so that below Quebec it is miles in breadth. We also pass beautiful and fertile islands in the St. Lawrence, as *Montreal Island* and *Orleans*. Here, at the mouth of the river, is a barren island named *Anticosti*. Continuing our voyage through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we pass on our right the island of Cape Breton, which forms part of Nova Scotia; and on our left *Newfoundland*, noted for the cod-fisheries on its coasts. We are now in the Atlantic Ocean.

**Crossing the Atlantic.**—21. In a few hours we lose sight of land, and there is nothing to be seen but the sea, with here and there a distant sail. We see no path, nor any sign to direct us; but the captain, with his compass and chart, can take us as directly across the pathless ocean as if he followed a beaten track. He needs to know his duty well, and to manage carefully, for sometimes we are surrounded by a dense fog, so that we can scarcely see from one end of the ship to the other. In such a fog we might run against another ship, or against rocks, and be dashed in pieces.

22. You know that the sun rises in the east, and sets in the west. If you stand with your right hand to the east, the west will be at your left hand; the north will be before you, and the south behind you. Half way between north and east is *north-east*; half way between east and south is *south-east*; half way between south and west is *south-west*; and half way between west and north is *north-west*. If you were travelling in a strange place on a cloudy day, or in the night, you could not tell in what direction you were going. The compass is a curious instrument, containing a thin piece of magnetic steel, called a needle, turning on a pivot. No matter how the compass is moved, one end of the needle turns quickly towards



23. PROGRESSIVE DISAPPEARANCE OF SHIPS AT SEA.

the north, and remains pointing in that direction. The men who have charge of ships at sea always take a compass with them. A chart is a map of the sea and the coasts, showing the harbors and the dangerous places.

23. Here is a picture of a number of ships at sea, as seen through a telescope. The whole of the nearest ship is seen, less of the next, and less

of the next, till the one farthest away is nearly hid from view. Nothing can be seen of it but a part of its masts. The rest of it is hid because the surface of the sea is not level, but curved like the surface of a ball.

Sometimes, away in the distance, we see a huge glittering object, like a mountain of glass. It is a great mass of ice, called an *iceberg*, which has floated down from the frozen regions of the north. Many ships are dashed in pieces by running against icebergs in the fog.

24. The sea around the North Pole, called the *Arctic Ocean*, is all frozen over in the winter; and during the short summer the ice breaks up into cakes or ice-floes, which are brought down by currents into the warm waters of the Atlantic, where they melt. Bold navigators have made great efforts to reach the North Pole. They sail past Greenland and Iceland as far as they can into the Arctic Ocean; and when the ship can go no further, they harness dogs to a sled and drive over the ice. In this way Captain Hall and other bold explorers reached very near the North Pole.

25. It may seem very odd to be drawn by dogs over the sea; but some of Captain Hall's party crossed these northern waters in a more singular way. The ship becoming leaky,



25. DRIFTING TO SEA ON FLOATING ICE.

nineteen persons—men, women, and children—were placed on the ice. A storm came on in the night, the ship was driven off, and the ice broke up. These poor people, thus left on an ice-cake in the midst of the ocean, were tossed about for over six months, until their frail raft was so broken in pieces by storms that only a small portion of it remained. Luckily some provisions had been placed on the ice with them; they also killed seals and polar bears for food, and they burned the oil obtained from these animals to keep themselves from freezing. Gradually they drifted towards the south, until at last they were picked up near the coast of Labrador by seal-hunters from Newfoundland.

**Europe.**—26. We have now come to land; first, *Ireland*, and then Great Britain, consisting of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*. Here is the home of our Queen, and the land from which



26. AN ENGLISH PARK AND CASTLE.

our forefathers came. England is a beautiful country. It has rich green meadows, enclosed with pretty thorn hedges; and in many parts of the country are fine parks with shady trees, smooth walks, green lawns, and sparkling fountains. England has many large cities, celebrated for manufactures and trade. Our merchants come here to buy their cottons, woollens, crockery, cutlery, and many other things. At *Live...*

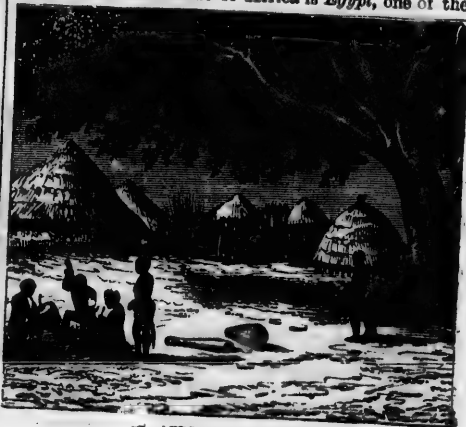
*London*, and *Glasgow*, we see ships from *Montreal*, *Quebec*, *Halifax*, and *St. John*.

We notice a strange circumstance here. It is noon, when by our watches it is about half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

27. Great Britain and Ireland are islands. On the east and south is the continent of *Europe*, containing many countries. We must sail southerly, passing *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, to get around the land. Passing through this narrow channel, called the *Strait of Gibraltar*, we enter a sea called the *Mediterranean*, which lies south of *Europe*. On our left we pass *Italy* and *Greece*, which were in ancient times the most powerful countries in the world.

**Africa.**—28. On the south of the *Mediterranean* is another large body of land, called *Africa*, which stretches far away beyond the Equator into the temperate regions of the south. Along the north are the *Barbary States*; beyond is the *Great Desert*, where it never rains, and where there is no tree, nor flower, nor blade of grass,—nothing but burning sand and barren rock on the earth, and a blazing sun in the heavens; beyond the Desert is the *Land of the Negro*.

29. In the north-east of Africa is *Egypt*, one of the



29. AFRICAN DWELLINGS.

oldest and strangest countries in the world. Here, ages ago, the Israelites served their hard task-masters, until God sent Moses to free them from bondage. It very seldom rains in Egypt, yet the land produces great crops of grain. It is made fruitful by its wonderful river, the *Nile*, which overflows its banks every year, and covers the whole country with water.

We observe that as we go east our watches are more and more astray. By our time it is six o'clock in the morning, when it is noon in *Egypt*.

**Asia.**—30. Our course to the eastward is again obstructed by land. Here, before us, is the vast continent of *Asia*, the largest of all the land divisions of the Earth. On the east coast of the Mediterranean is *Palestine*, which is quite a small country, but is noted as the land which God gave the Israelites, and as the place where our Saviour lived when on earth. Indeed most of the events spoken of in the Bible occurred in this country.



31. THE SUEZ CANAL.

31. We shall be able to continue our voyage by turning to the south. Across this narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Suez*, which joins Africa and Asia, a canal has been cut, through which we can sail to the *Red Sea*. On our left we pass Arabia, a land abounding in deserts, and celebrated for its fine horses. In the south of Asia we also find *British India*, *Siam*, and some other countries, which, with the islands off the coast, are called the *East Indies*. These are hot countries, yielding cotton, silk, rice, and all kinds of spice. *China*, the land from which we

obtain our tea, is on the east of Asia; and off the east coast are the *Japan Islands*.

32. Asia is said to contain two-thirds of the people in the world, and nearly all of its inhabitants are heathens. The central countries are inhabited by shepherds, who live in tents, and are always roving about in search of pasturage.

**The Indian Ocean.**—33. That part of the sea which lies south of Asia and east of Africa is called the Indian Ocean. It is sometimes visited by violent hurricanes called *cyclones*, which move in circles. South of the Indian Ocean, around the South Pole, is the *Antarctic Ocean*, which is full of ice like the Arctic Ocean.

**Australia.**—34. We are now about half way round the world. Before we proceed, we shall turn to the south to visit Australia, which is the largest island in the world. It belongs to Great Britain, and many people from the British Isles have come here to live. The country abounds in excellent pasture, and it has the richest gold mines yet discovered. The island lies south of the Equator, so that the hottest season is near Christmas, and the coolest winds blow from the south. It is night here when we have day in our country.

**The Pacific Ocean.**—35. We have now to cross the Pacific Ocean, which is the largest of all the oceans. Indeed it covers one-third of the Earth's surface. It is noted for its many groups of islands. Most of these islands lie in the hot belt called the Torrid Zone; but they are fanned by sea breezes, which make the climate quite agreeable.

The inhabitants of the Pacific Islands live mostly on fruits, which grow without the toil of cultivation. Many of them are savages; others have been converted to Christianity by missionaries. You see a group called the *New Hebrides*, where we shall meet missionaries from Canada. The inhabitants of the *Feejee Islands*, who formerly killed and ate human beings, and those of the Sandwich Islands, have also been instructed by missionaries.

36. Many islands of the Pacific are formed by the coral insect. These little animals, called *polyps*, are very numerous in the ocean near the Equator, and they extract lime from the sea-water, forming it into a substance called coral. You have often seen rings and other ornaments made of coral. This kind of coral is quite rare, and is obtained by diving



36. A CORAL ISLAND.

deep into the sea. The islands are formed of a coarser kind. The insects build up immense masses of it in branches like the limbs of a tree, and in many strange shapes, until a rock is formed, the top of which is on a level with the sea. The waves then beat against it, throwing up sea-weed and other substances. Soon mosses begin to grow on the rock, until some soil is formed, which after hundreds of years becomes deep and rich, nourishing more beautiful and useful plants.

37. Some of the coral islands are in the form of a broken ring, the great ocean outside dashing against the shores; and inside the ring of land is a peaceful lake or lagoon. Sometimes there is land in the middle, then a ring of smooth water, then a broken ring of land. Vessels can sail in through the openings in the ring to seek shelter from storms.

### CHAPTER. III.

#### PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

**Form of the Earth.**—38. We have seen that the Earth is round like a ball, and that its outside or surface is partly land and partly water. The globular form of the Earth explains how we can travel in one direction until we arrive at our starting-point; it also explains why the lower part of an object at sea is always the last to come in sight.

The distance around the Earth, called the circumference, is nearly 25,000 miles.

**Motions of the Earth.**—39. The Earth turns around, like a ball on a wire, once in twenty-

four hours, thus causing day and night. We shall understand how this rotation of the Earth gives us day and night if we place a globe or ball beside a lamp, and make it turn around. As the ball turns, each part of its surface will have a regular succession of light and shadow. The Earth also moves in a vast circle around the Sun, making a revolution once a year. In this way are caused the seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

40. The **Axis** of the Earth is an imaginary line, around which it makes its daily rotation.

41. The **North Pole** and the **South Pole** are the ends of the axis.

42. The **Equator** is a circle around the Earth—east and west—midway between the Poles. It divides the Earth's surface into two equal parts, called the **Northern Hemisphere** and the **Southern Hemisphere**.

43. **Parallels of Latitude** are circles around the Earth, east and west, between the Equator and the Poles.

44. **Latitude** is distance north or south from the Equator. Places north of the Equator have **north latitude**; those south of the Equator have **south latitude**. The latitude at the Equator is 0, at the Poles it is 90 degrees, which is the highest latitude any place can have.

45. **Meridians** are imaginary lines or half-circles running north and south from Pole to Pole, and cross-



45. ILLUSTRATION SHOWING MOUNTAIN, RIVER, PENINSULA, ISTHMUS, CAPE, BAY, STRAIT, OCEAN, AND ISLAND.

ing the Equator at right angles. The meridian passing through Greenwich in London is called the first meridian.

46. **Longitude** is distance east or west from the first meridian. Places east of the first meridian have *east longitude*; those west of the first meridian have *west longitude*. The highest longitude any place can have is 180 degrees, which is half way round the Earth from the first meridian.

**The Land.**—47. The land covers about one-fourth the Earth's surface. The principal part of the land is found in two great tracts called *Continents*, the *Western Continent* and the *Eastern Continent*. The Western Continent consists of two divisions, — *North America* and *South America*; the Eastern Continent consists of three divisions, — *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. Besides these great continents there are many smaller portions of land called *Islands*.

48. An **Island** is land entirely surrounded by water, as *Anticosti*, *Cape Breton*, and *Prince Edward Island*. Islands differ from continents in being of smaller size. Australia is sometimes called an island and sometimes a continent.

49. A **peninsula** is land nearly surrounded

by water, as the county of *Prince Edward* in Ontario and the *Peninsula of Nova Scotia*.

50. An **Isthmus** is a neck of land connecting two bodies of land, as the *Isthmus of Panama*, which joins North and South America.

51. A **Cape** is a point of land extending into the water, as *Cape Hurd* in the north of Bruce County, and *Cape Ray* on the south of Newfoundland.

52. **Lowlands** are but little above the sea level; sometimes, indeed, they are lower than the surface of the ocean, as in some parts of Asia. **Highlands** are either *mountains* or *table-lands*.

53. A **Mountain** is a high elevation above the surrounding country, as the *Rocky Mountains* and the *Andes*. The highest mountains are in Asia, *Mount Everest* in the Himalayas being 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

54. A **Table-land** or **Plateau** is a broad, elevated tract of land, as the country on the west of the *Rocky Mountains* in the United States, and the countries of Central Asia.

55. On mountains and table-lands the cold increases

with the elevation. The tops of lofty mountains, even in the Torrid Zone, are covered with snow all the year. The pressure of vast quantities of snow on the upper slopes forms masses of ice, called *glaciers*, which flow down the sides of the mountains: when the ice comes down to the warmer valleys it melts, giving rise to rivers.

56. A **Volcano** is a mountain which sends forth smoke, flames, ashes, and melted rock. The opening at the top is called the *crater*. There are many volcanoes in the Andes.

57. **Earthquakes** are movements of the ground, varying from a slight trembling to the most violent motion. They are very common in some parts of South America, throwing down whole cities and destroying thousands of lives. About fifty years ago, the city of Caraccas was destroyed by an earthquake, and 10,000 persons were killed in less than a minute.

58. Mountains and hills are of great use in aiding the drainage of a country, and in supplying it with streams. The rain which falls upon their higher parts sinks into the ground and re-appears in springs along their sides; then, instead of standing in pools and poisonous marshes, it flows down the slopes in brooks and rivers.

59. **Plains** are level tracts of country. There are lowland plains and highland plains.

A **Prairie** is a treeless plain, covered with tall grass. Plains of this kind are found in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

60. A **Water-shed** is the highest land between two slopes, from which streams flow in opposite directions.

**The Water.**—61. The **Ocean** is the name given to the great body of salt water which covers three-fourths the Earth's surface. It has five principal divisions:—the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Pacific Ocean*, the *Indian Ocean*, the *Arctic Ocean*, and the *Antarctic Ocean*.

62. A **Sea** is a large arm of the ocean nearly surrounded by land, as the *Mediterranean Sea*. Inland bodies of salt water are sometimes called *seas*, as the *Caspian Sea*.

63. A **Bay** or **Gulf** is an arm of a large body of water, as *Georgian Bay* and the *Bay of Fundy*.

64. A **Strait** is a narrow passage connecting two bodies of water, as the *Strait of Canso*. A **Channel** is usually wider than a strait.

65. A **River** is a large stream of fresh water, as the *St. Lawrence*. A river flowing into another river is called a *branch* or *tributary*. The Ottawa is a tributary of the *St. Lawrence*.

66. A **Lake** is a body of water collected in a basin-like hollow. Lakes usually consist of fresh water, and are formed by rivers, as *Lake Erie*; but some lakes are very salt, as *Great Salt Lake*.

**Climate.**—67. The climate of a country is the condition of its atmosphere, particularly in respect to *heat*, *moisture*, and *healthiness*. We thus speak of a *hot climate*, a *dry climate*, &c.

68. The climate of a place depends on a variety of circumstances, as its latitude, its elevation, its distance from the sea, the slope of the land, cultivation, and winds. The hottest countries are those within the Torrid Zone, because they are most directly under the Sun's rays. In some countries rain is almost unknown, as in the deserts of Africa and Asia.

69. In the Torrid Zone the year consists of two seasons,—a *dry season*, during which rain seldom falls, and a *wet season*, when it rains during a part of every day.

**Plants.**—70. Vegetation is richest and most varied in the Torrid Zone. The forests contain majestic evergreens, whose trunks and branches support twining plants in such abundance that it is sometimes difficult to tell to which stem the leaves and blossoms belong. Some of the most noted trees in this part of the Earth are the huge baobab, the wide-spreading banyan, and the majestic palm. Here also we find rosewood, mahogany, dye-woods, gum-trees, spices, and choice fruits.

71. In the Temperate Zones plants of a different kind are found. In the forests are such trees as the oak, maple, beech, birch, pine, and fir. Among the cultivated plants are wheat,

rye, oats, and maize; potatoes and other vegetables, and such fruits as the grape, apple, pear, and plum.

72. In the warmer parts of the Frigid Zones different kinds of fir and dwarf birch are the principal trees, and barley is the chief grain. As we near the pole, we find shrubs of alder and willow; and finally the mosses and lichens, which bring us to the regions of eternal snow.

73. High mountains in the Torrid Zone present, within narrow range, nearly all the variety of vegetation found between the equator and the poles. On the lower slope are palms and other tropical plants; next, the trees and various products of the Temperate Zones; then shrubs, grasses, lichens, and mosses; and the summits are covered with snow all the year.

**Animals.**—74. The Torrid Zone surpasses the other parts of the Earth in the number, size, and beauty of its animals. Among the animals found here are the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, camelopard, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, monkey, crocodile, alligator, boa, and ostrich. Insects are very numerous in this zone.

75. The animals of the Temperate Zones are less fierce than those of the Torrid Zone. Here we find the bison, deer, ox, horse, sheep, wolf, bear, fox, beaver, and hare; and among the birds, the eagle, turkey, goose, and pheasant.

76. The animals of the Frigid Zones are less numerous and varied. Among them are the reindeer, musk-ox, polar bear, grizzly bear, fox, ermine, and walrus. The birds are generally waders and swimmers. There are no reptiles, and but few insects.

**Man.**—77. The total number of people in all the countries of the world is supposed to be about 1,400,000,000.

Man is found in all lands. In the tropical regions he lives principally on rice, cocoa-nuts, bananas, and various fruits; in the temperate regions he lives on grains and vegetables, mixed with animal food; in the frozen regions, where the earth yields nothing, he betakes himself entirely to animal food. It is only in the temperate regions, however, that man's powers of body and mind appear in all their strength; and it is here only that we find the most civilized and powerful nations.

78. Men in different parts of the world differ from one another so much in their features and colour, that it is usual to divide them into five *races or varieties*:—the *Caucasian*, or white race; the *Mongolian*, or yellow race; the *Ethiopian*, or black race; the *Malay*, or brown race; and the *American*, or red race.

**Government.**—79. Countries are called by different names, according to their form of government,—as *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, and *Republics*.

A *monarchy* is a country in which the highest officer holds his position by right of birth. Such a country is called a *kingdom* when the chief ruler is a king or queen; it is called an *empire* when the chief ruler is an emperor. In some countries the power of the sovereign is limited, and he is aided in making the laws by a parliament elected by the people; in other countries the power of the sovereign is absolute, and his will is law. A *republic* is a country governed wholly by men elected by the people, and the highest officer holds the title of president.

people in all  
posed to be

the tropical  
e, cocoa-nuts,  
ne temperate  
ables, mixed  
gions, where  
akes himself  
in the tem-  
s powers of  
rength; and  
ost civilized

ld differ from  
d colour, that  
r varieties:—  
an, or yellow  
lay, or brown

called by  
r form of  
e, and *He-*

ighest officer  
h a country  
is a king or  
chief ruler is  
of the sove-  
the laws by  
er countries  
d his will is  
olly by men  
er holds the

# NORTH AMERICA



(Divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.)

**History**—  
forefathers went  
beyond the world  
called there was  
such in which we  
time did not  
The most dist  
thing about w

81. As the m  
very profitable  
able products of  
shortest and bes  
Columbus, who  
that the Earth  
India more read  
southerly and e  
poor, and neede  
he stated his op  
shook their head  
having gained th  
of Spain, Colum  
Ocean, on his vo  
to the sailors wh  
pected to see the

82. After a lo  
at a group of isl  
borders of India  
This name was a  
America; and wh  
far from India, t

83. There was  
wonderful discov  
Many ships were  
to make further  
besides the island

## PART II.

## CHAPTER I.

## NORTH AMERICA.

**History.**—80. Four hundred years ago our forefathers were living far away to the eastward, beyond the Atlantic Ocean, in a part of the world called Europe. They did not know that there was such a country as America, the land in which we live. Indeed most people at that time did not know that the Earth was round. The most distant country which they knew anything about was *India*, in the south of Asia.

81. As the merchants of western Europe found it very profitable to trade in the spices and other valuable products of India, they were anxious to find the shortest and best way to that country. A sailor named Columbus, who lived in the north of Italy, believing that the Earth was round, thought he could reach India more readily by sailing westerly, than by sailing southerly and easterly around Africa. Columbus was poor, and needed money to carry out his plans. When he stated his opinions and asked for assistance, people shook their heads and thought he was crazy. Finally, having gained the favor and help of Isabella, Queen of Spain, Columbus set out over the unknown Western Ocean, on his voyage of discovery. It was a sad day to the sailors when they left Spain, as they never expected to see their homes again.

82. After a long, weary voyage, Columbus arrived at a group of islands. Believing that he was on the borders of India, he called the inhabitants *Indians*. This name was afterwards given to all the natives of America; and when the islands were found to be very far from India, they were called the *West Indies*.

83. There was great excitement in Europe over this wonderful discovery of land beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Many ships were sent over the sea by different nations to make further discoveries. It was soon found that, besides the islands discovered by Columbus, the *New*

*World* consisted of two great continents, one lying to the north and the other to the south. One of the leading men in exploring the coasts was named *Americus Vesputius*. In honor of him, the New World was called *America*.

**Position.**—84. North America is nearly surrounded by the sea—the *Arctic Ocean* on the north, the *Atlantic* on the east, the *Gulf of Mexico* on the south, and the *Pacific Ocean* on the west.

North America is connected with South America by a narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Panama*. *Behring Strait*, on the north-west, separates America from Asia.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the Arctic Ocean; the Gulf of Mexico; the Pacific Ocean; the Isthmus of Panama; Behring Strait.

**Surface.**—85. On the east side of North America there is a low coast region next the Atlantic, and then farther inland are the *Appalachian Mountains*. Beyond these highlands is a broad low plain, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Still farther west, beyond the plain, are other highlands, much longer, broader, and higher than those near the Atlantic. Lofty mountains, called in the north the *Rocky Mountains*, and in Mexico the *Sierra Madre*, extend along the eastern side of these highlands; and other high ranges, called the *Cascade Mountains* and the *Sierra Nevada*, lie on the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the western ranges are high table-lands, divided into basin-like valleys by short mountains, running crosswise.

86. The **Appalachian Mountains** are made up of different ranges—as the *Notre Dame Mountains*, the *White Mountains*, the *Green Mountains*, the *Catskill*, the *Adirondack*, the *Alleghany*, the *Blue Ridge*, and the *Cumberland Mountains*. They are generally of moderate height, and are covered with forests to their summits. Between the different ranges are beautiful fertile valleys. In some places the ranges are broken by gaps, through which the rivers find their way to the plains.

**Mount Washington**, in the White Mountains, over a mile high, is a favorite resort of tourists in the summer season.

87. The **Rocky Mountains** are wild and broken. On the lower slopes are dense forests; farther up are shrubs, coarse grass, and mountain-flowers; still higher are barren, rugged rocks; and the highest peaks are covered with snow all the year.

88. The **table-lands** between the Rocky Mountains and the western ranges have very little rain. There are no forests here, and the whole country is one vast desert, except near the streams which come down from the mountains. The *cactus*—a curious plant which we often see cultivated in the house, and which needs little moisture—is one of the most common native plants in the southern portion of this arid table-land; the low brown sage-bush is the principal vegetation in the north.

There are salt lakes on this table-land, much saltier than the ocean—so salt that fish cannot live in them. The streams that come down from the mountains flow into these lakes.

89. Here and there in the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada are deep, narrow gorges, or clefts, called *canyons*, along which the rivers flow. The stream in some places covers the whole breadth at the bottom of the canyon—high walls of rock rising perpendicularly from the water's edge. In some places the rivers rush down terrible precipices.

The western slopes and valleys of the Sierra Nevada are noted for their *giant trees*. The great pines and cypresses of California are 800 or 400 feet high, and 25 feet through.

90. Near the Pacific Ocean are low mountains, called the *Coast Range*. Between these and the Sierra Nevada lies the beautiful fertile valley of the *Sacramento* and *San Joaquin* rivers.

91. In Mexico and Central America there are many volcanoes. *Popocatepetl*, a volcanic peak in Mexico, nearly 8½ miles high, is the highest mountain in North America.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the Appalachian Mountains; the Rocky Mountains; the Sierra Madre; the Cascade Mountains; the Sierra Nevada; the White Mountains; the Alleghany Mountains; Popocatepetl.

92. The **Great Plain** between the eastern and western highlands is highest near the middle, from which it slopes towards the north and south. In the central parts of the plain there are rich *prairies* or meadows of great extent, which in their natural state are covered with tall grass, and when cultivated yield large crops of grain.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—93. The great rivers of North America are the *Mackenzie*, *St. Lawrence*, *Mississippi*, and *Columbia*. The St. Lawrence and Mississippi are grand highways by which vessels sail hundreds of miles into the interior, exchanging the products of different countries.

94. The **Mackenzie** flows from Great Slave Lake, but it has its sources much farther back, in the *Finlay*, *Peace*, and *Athabasca* rivers, which flow into this lake. The Mackenzie also receives the waters of Great Bear Lake.

The other large rivers flowing northerly are the *Yucan*, *Great Fish*, *Churchill*, *Saskatchewan*, *Assiniboine*, *Red River*, and *Nelson*. The rivers on this slope are frozen during a large part of the year.

95. The **St. Lawrence**, flowing easterly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, drains five of the greatest lakes in the world. Far back in the interior, many small rivers flow into large deep basins. In this way the lakes are formed. The first in the chain is called *Lake Superior*, which is nearly one-third the size of the province of Ontario, and is the largest lake in the world. The others are *Huron*, *Michigan*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*.

96. The **Niagara River**, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is celebrated for its *Falls*. The river, half a mile wide, rushes headlong over the rocks, and falls perpendicularly 160 feet.

97. In the upper part of the St. Lawrence, near Lake Ontario, are many beautiful islands, called the *Thousand Isles*. Farther down are the *Rapids*, where the water flows very swiftly. Boats going down stream dash through the rapids with great velocity. They cannot sail up against so strong a current, but go round by the canals. On an island



90. THE NIAGARA ABOVE THE FALLS.

in the river, about 600 miles from the sea, is a large city called *Montreal*. Near this place, the *Ottawa*, a large river from the north, joins the *St. Lawrence*. Further down we pass the mouth of the *Richelieu* on the right, and the mouth of the *St. Maurice* on the left, important tributaries of the *St. Lawrence*. Then we come to *Quebec*, a fortified city, built partly on the shore and partly on a high bluff overlooking the river. A few miles below *Quebec* are the *Falls of Montmorency*, where a small river rushes over high rocks and falls into the *St. Lawrence*. Before we reach the sea, we pass the mouth of another large tributary, called the *Saguenay*.

98. The other important rivers of North America, flowing easterly, are the *St. John*, *Connecticut*, *Hudson*, *Delaware*, *Susquehanna*, and *Potomac*.

99. The *Mississippi* flows through nearly the whole length of the southern slope of the central plain, and is one of the largest rivers in the world. In the upper part of its course, before it becomes large, it passes through forests, sometimes hurrying amid rapids, and sometimes dashing over falls. Then it comes to the prairie lands, with their tall grass and broad grain-fields. As it goes south it passes through warmer countries, which yield Indian corn, tobacco, cotton, and, in the far south, sugar-cane.

100. Many large rivers flow into the *Mississippi*. From the eastward come the waters of the *Ohio*, gathered along the slopes of the *Alleghanies*; and from the *Rocky Mountains*, on the west, come the *Missouri* with its affluent the *Platte*, the *Arkansas*, and the *Red River*. The head of the *Missouri* is 4000 miles from the Gulf, so that the little stream that starts

from the mountain-side would be nearly six weeks in reaching the sea, at a hundred miles a day.

101. Near the mouth of the *Mississippi* is a large city, called *New Orleans*; and up the river and its tributaries there are other cities, as *St. Louis*, *Cincinnati*, and *Pittsburg*. Steamboats are constantly coming and going between these cities, bringing the products of one country, and carrying away those of another.

102. The *Rio Grande* is a large river west of the *Mississippi*.

The *Columbia*, *Fraser*, *Colorado*, and the other rivers flowing into the Pacific, are so broken by rapids and falls that they are not navigable very far.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the *Mackenzie*, *St. Lawrence*, *Mississippi*, *Columbia*, the *Yucon*, *Great Fish River*, the *Churchill*, *Saskatchewan*, *Assiniboine*, *Red River*, the *Nelson*; *Lakes Superior*, *Huron*, *Michigan*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*.

**Climate and Products.**—103. In travelling from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean, one finds every variety of climate and vegetation. The hot countries of the south, which have no winter, yield coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, rice, pine-apples, and many fine fruits; a little further north, where the heat is less intense, the climate is suited to Indian corn, grapes, peaches, sweet potatoes, and tobacco; then we come to the countries which have warm

summers and cold winters, producing wheat and other kinds of grain, potatoes, apples, and pears. In the far north it is too cold for forests or cultivated fields. The ground freezes very deep during the winter, and only a few inches of the surface thaw during the short summer. Coarse grass, moss, and stunted shrubs are the principal plants.

The countries near the Pacific Ocean have milder winters than those in the same latitudes near the Atlantic.

**Minerals.**—104. Coal and iron are abundant in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Pennsylvania; coal is also plentiful in the North-West Territory; gold is most plentiful in California, Colorado, and British Columbia; the richest silver mines are in Nevada and Mexico. There are also valuable silver and copper mines on Lake Superior.

**Animals.**—105. The large wild animals of North America are the bison or buffalo, the moose, deer, musk-ox, grizzly bear, white bear, brown bear, and wolf.



106. HUNTING THE BUFFALO.

106. Buffaloes are very numerous on the plains near the Rocky Mountains. The Indians hunt these ani-

mals on horseback. They eat the flesh, and sell the hides to traders. The buffalo robes which we use on our sleighs are brought from these western plains.

107. The grizzly bear is a large, fierce animal, inhabiting the Rocky Mountains. The white bear is found in the frozen regions of the north. Fur-bearing animals, such as the fox, beaver, otter, mink, and marten, are very numerous.

108. The prairie-dog, a small animal about the size of a rabbit, is very numerous on the prairies. These animals live in villages, their dwellings consisting of mounds of earth with burrows underneath.

**Inhabitants.**—109. North America contains about 57,000,000 of inhabitants. The greater number of these are white people, whose forefathers lived in Europe.

Indians are numerous in the western highlands, on the northern part of the central plain, and in Mexico. A singular people, called *Esquimaux*, live on the coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean. In the Southern States there are many *Negroes*, whose ancestors were brought from Africa as slaves.

**Divisions.**—110. The principal great divisions of North America are the *Dominion of Canada*, the *United States*, and *Mexico*.

The narrow country between Mexico and South America is called *Central America*. To the east of Central America are the *West Indies*. The islands *Greenland* and *Iceland* are sometimes called *Danish America*.

**Towns.**—111. New York, the largest city in America, contains more than half as many people as the Province of Ontario.

**Government.**—112. In America the laws are made by representatives chosen by the people. The United States is the most powerful country in America.

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

**History.**—113. The Dominion of Canada was formed in the year 1867, by the union of the four British Provinces, *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *New Brunswick*, and *Nova Scotia*. It has since been

and sell the  
h we use on  
n plains.  
e animal, in-  
hite bear is  
Fur-bearing  
mink, and

t the size of a  
e animals live  
e of earth with

ca contains  
The greater  
whose fore-

highlands, on  
d in Mexico.  
live on the  
an. In the  
, whose an-  
s.

at divisions  
of Canada,

o and South  
the east of  
The islands  
alled Danish

gest city in  
many people

he laws are  
the people.  
ful country

## NADA

Canada was  
nion of the  
Quebec, New  
since been

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA

History of the Dominion of Canada  
The Dominion of Canada was  
formed in the year 1867 by the  
union of the provinces of Ontario,  
Quebec, New Brunswick, and  
Nova Scotia.







ly enlarg  
ensions in

caution.—115.

Arctic Ocean, c  
on the south;  
the east, and th  
the northern pa  
north-west, and  
and Iceland on t

Coast.—115.

Hudson Bay a  
ence, and the  
the Strait of Ju  
Queen Charlotte

116. The Isl

the Arctic group  
Anticosti, Magde

pe Breton, on  
Queen Charlotte,

MAP EXERCISE  
Dominion and

all Area. — 117.

enty-eight tin  
tario, and in  
orth America.

Surface.—118.

nd nition are lo  
mountains; in th

pe of the great  
; and on the

ountainous cou  
ortion of the A

ountains.

The Watchish Ma  
ovince of Quebec  
ontinuation of the  
south shore of th

19. Mount Brown  
h, lofty peaks of th  
ountains in the Domi

MAP EXERCISE.

Cascade Mount  
Notre Dame Mou

ly enlarged by the addition of other British possessions in North America.

**Position.**—114. The Dominion lies between the Arctic Ocean, on the north, and the United States, on the south; and between the Atlantic Ocean, on the east, and the Pacific, on the west. It includes all the northern part of America, except *Alaska*, in the north-west, and the islands *Newfoundland*, *Greenland*, and *Iceland* on the north-east.

**Coast.**—115. The principal **Coast Waters** are *Hudson Bay* and *Strait*, the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, and the *Bay of Fundy*, on the east; and the *Strait of Juan de Fuca*, *Gulf of Georgia*, and *Queen Charlotte Sound*, on the west.

116. The **Islands** on the Dominion coast are the Arctic groups on the north; *Newfoundland*, *Anticosti*, *Magdalen Islands*, *Prince Edward*, and *St. Pierre Breton*, on the east; and *Vancouver* and *Queen Charlotte*, on the west.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters of Dominion and the islands on the coast.

**Area.**—117. The Dominion of Canada is twenty-eight times larger than the Province of *Ontario*, and includes about three-eighths of North America.

**Surface.**—118. On the eastern side of the Dominion are low table-lands varied with low mountains; in the middle we have the northern slope of the great central plain of North America; and on the western side we have a rough, mountainous country, including the northern portion of the *Rocky Mountains* and *Cascade Mountains*.

The *Wetcheah Mountains* lie along the north of the Province of Quebec; and the *Notre Dame Mountains*, continuation of the Appalachian chain, extend along the south shore of the lower *St. Lawrence*.

19. *Mount Brown* and *Mount Hooker*, about three miles high, lofty peaks of the *Rocky Mountains*, are the highest mountains in the Dominion.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the *Rocky Mountains*; *Cascade Mountains*; the *Wetcheah Mountains*; and *Notre Dame Mountains*.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—120. The rivers of the Dominion are the *Mackenzie*, and all those on the northern slope of the great central plain; the *St. Lawrence* and others flowing east; and the *Fraser* and others flowing to the Pacific Ocean from the western highlands.

121. The rivers of the central plain may be divided into two groups;—those that flow into the Arctic Ocean, as the *Mackenzie*; and those that flow into *Hudson Bay*, as the *Churchill* and *Nelson*.

122. The rivers of the north flow into frozen seas, and hence they do not open up the North-West Territory to the trade of the world; but they are of great use in promoting easy travel, during the summer season, through different parts of the country. The rivers and lakes here have also valuable fisheries.

123. The *River St. Lawrence* and the great lakes from which it flows, lying between the Dominion and the United States, are said to contain nearly half the fresh water on the globe. The length of the *St. Lawrence* from *Lake Ontario* to the sea is 750 miles; but from the head waters of *Lake Superior* the length is about 2000 miles.

124. *Lake Superior* sends its waters to *Lake Huron* through the *St. Mary River*; *Lake Huron*, about three-fourths the size of *Lake Superior*, is connected with *Lake Erie* by the *St. Clair River*, *St. Clair Lake*, and *Detroit River*; *Lake Erie*, nearly one-third the size of *Lake Superior*, flows to *Lake Ontario* through the *Niagara River*. *Lake Ontario* is the smallest of the great lakes, being less than one-fourth the size of *Superior*. *Lake Michigan*, wholly in the United States, is rather larger than *Huron*.

125. By the aid of canals to overcome the rapids of the *St. Lawrence*, the rapids and falls of the *Niagara*, and the rapids of the *St. Mary*, steamers go up these waters from the ocean to the western shores of *Lake Superior*.

126. With a break of forty or fifty miles at the north-west of *Lake Superior*, and several short portages at various places on account of rapids, a water road for small boats is continued along a chain of lakes and connecting rivers to *Lake Winnipeg*, and thence by this lake and the *River Saskatchewan* nearly to the *Rocky Mountains*. The principal waters between *Lake Superior* and *Lake Winnipeg* are,—*Rainy Lake*, *Rainy River*, *Lake of the Woods*, and the *Winnipeg River*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Trace the course of the waters and give their names from the head of *Lake Superior*.

to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; trace the course of the waters and give their names from the head of the Saskatchewan to Hudson Bay; and from the head of the Finlay River to the Arctic Ocean.

**Inhabitants.**—127. The population of the Dominion is about 4,000,000.

The majority of the people in most of the Provinces are of British origin; but in the Province of Quebec those of French origin are most numerous; and in North-West Territory and British Columbia there are many more Indians than white people.

**Divisions.**—128. The Dominion of Canada is made up of the Provinces *Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia*, and the Territories called *North-West Territory* and the *District of Keewaydin*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the countries which form the Dominion of Canada.

**Towns.**—129. OTTAWA (25,000), on the Ottawa River, one hundred miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence, is the capital. It contains the *Parliament Buildings*, where the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons from all the Provinces meet to make laws for the Dominion.

130. *Montreal* is the largest city, and *Quebec* is the oldest city in the Dominion. The other principal cities in Canada are *Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. John, and Halifax*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the principal cities of the Dominion.

**Industries.**—131. In Ontario the chief pursuits are agriculture and lumbering; in Quebec, lumbering and fishing; in New Brunswick, lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, and agriculture; in Nova Scotia, agriculture, fishing, shipbuilding, and mining; in Prince Edward Island, agriculture and fishing. Agriculture is the chief pursuit in Manitoba, and mining in British Columbia.

132. All the principal places in Ontario and the provinces on the east are connected by railways, and

the Dominion Government is building a line from Ontario westerly through Keewaydin, Manitoba, North-West Territory, and British Columbia, to the Pacific Ocean.

**Government.**—133. The Legislature which meets at Ottawa is composed of the *Governor-General*, the *Senate*, and the *House of Commons*.

134. The **Governor-General** is appointed by the Sovereign of Great Britain; the members of the **Senate** are appointed by the Governor-General; and the members of the **House of Commons** are elected by counties or districts in the different Provinces.

135. Each Province has a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature to manage its local affairs.

## ONTARIO.

**History.**—136. Ontario was formerly called *Upper Canada*, and also *Canada West*. It received its present name when the Dominion was formed in 1867. It is one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

137. Three hundred and fifty years ago, when all Canada was one vast forest, inhabited by Indians: a Frenchman named Cartier discovered the River St. Lawrence, and in the name of his sovereign took possession of the country through which it flows. About seventy-five years after this another noted Frenchman named Champlain founded the city of Quebec, and made it the capital of a French dominion, called *New France*, which included the territory now forming the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The French held the country a long time, and many colonists from France made it their home; but finally, in 1763, after much hard fighting, it was ceded to Great Britain.

138. The French had not to any great extent colonized that part of the country now forming the Province of Ontario. But the English soon began to form settlements. There came here also from the United States a large number of people called *United Empire Loyalists*, who had been driven from that country because they would not join in the War of Independence against Great Britain. Two provinces were then formed, — *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*. Afterwards, in 1840, these two provinces were again united into one, under the name of Canada, and they remained in this state until the Dominion was formed.

adding a line from  
Weyburn, Manitoba,  
Columbia, to the

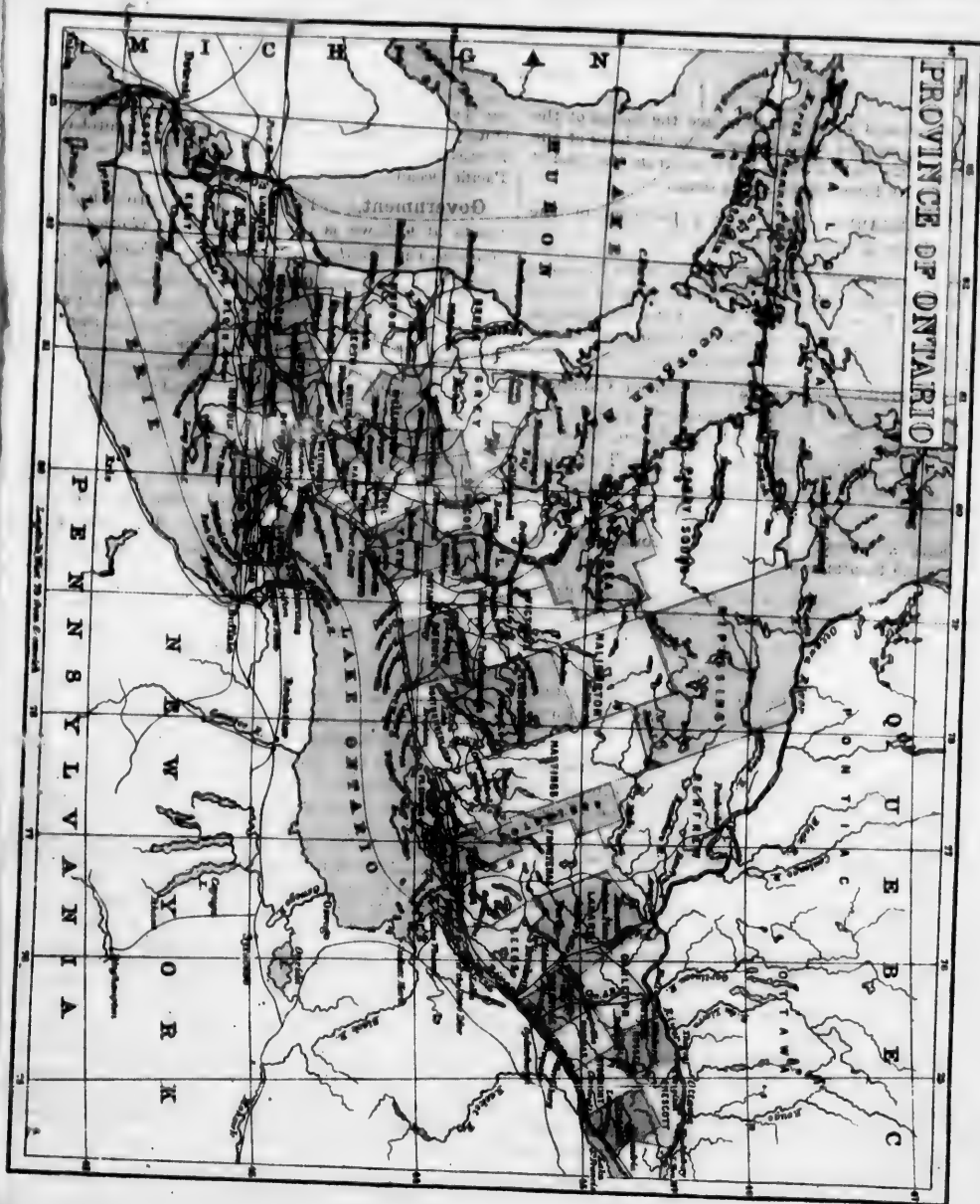
legislature which  
of the Governor-  
General of Commons.

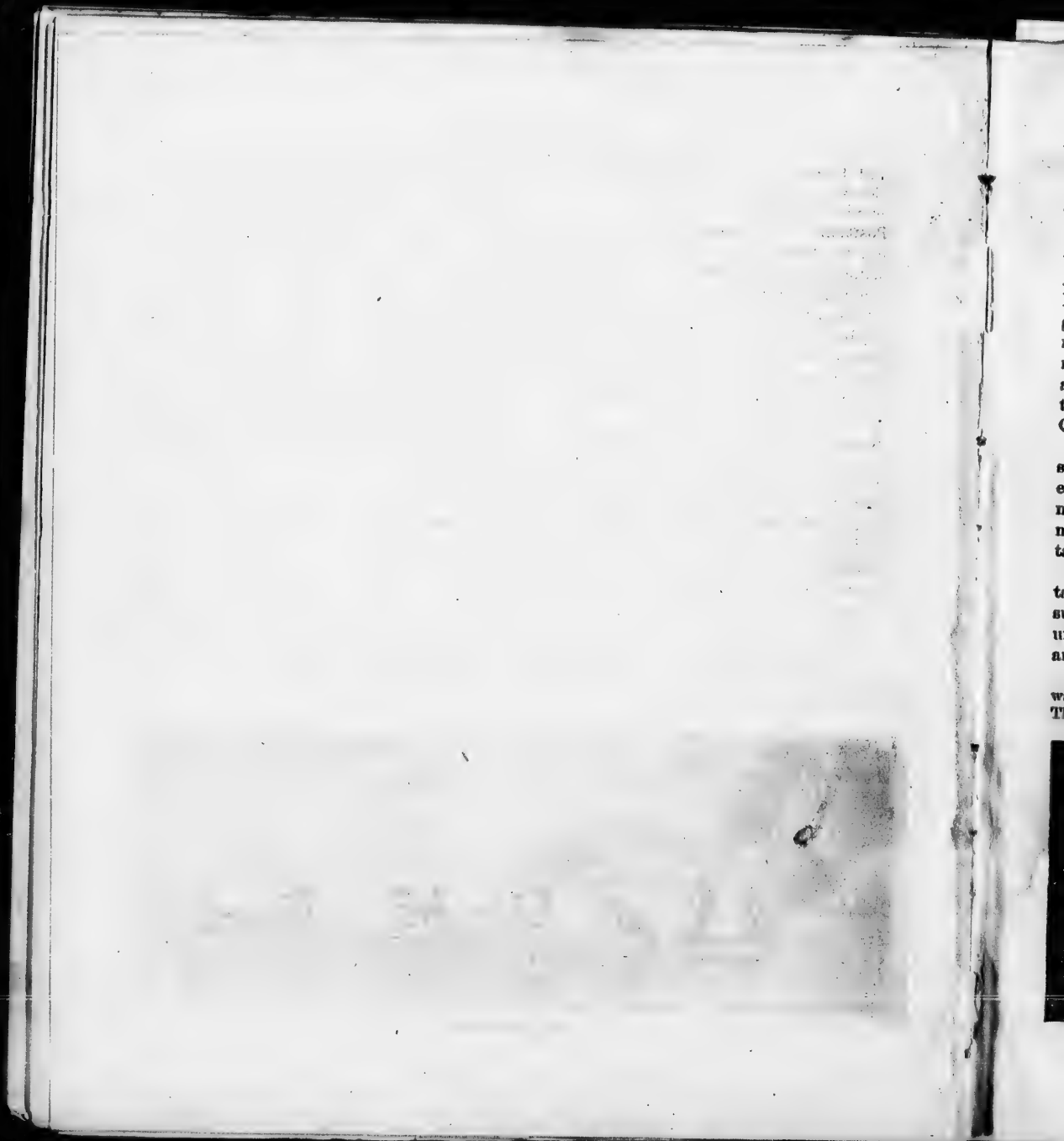
appointed by the  
members of the  
Governor-General; and  
are elected by  
Provinces.  
Lieutenant-Governor and  
Judges.

formerly called  
the West. It re-  
mained a Dominion was  
the most prosperous

years ago, when all  
the land was owned  
by Indians. The  
St. Lawrence River is  
the life of the  
Province. About  
1600 Frenchmen  
settled at Quebec,  
and the Province,  
called *Nouvelle  
France*, now forming  
the Province of  
Quebec. The  
French held the  
Province from  
1600 to 1763, after  
the Seven Years' War.

After the war the  
Province was  
divided into two  
Provinces, the  
Province of  
Quebec and the  
Province of  
Ontario. The  
Province of  
Quebec was  
renamed  
Lower Canada,  
and the Province  
of Ontario was  
renamed  
Upper Canada.  
In 1841 the two  
Provinces were  
united and  
renamed the  
Province of  
Canada. In 1867  
the Province was  
renamed the  
Province of  
Ontario.





139. During a war between Great Britain and the United States about sixty years ago (1812-1815), battles were fought at different places near the borders in this Province.

**Position.**—140. Ontario is about half way between the hottest part of the Earth, called the Equator, and the far north, or the North Pole. It is hundreds of miles from the sea, beside those great lakes for which North America is so remarkable. These lakes and the River St. Lawrence separate Ontario from the United States, and the Ottawa River for the most part forms the boundary between it and the Province of Quebec, on the north-east.

**Area.**—141. If Ontario were formed into a square, so as to make the length and breadth equal, each of its four sides would measure 328 miles; or if we were to measure it as the farmers measure their land, we should find that it contained 68,980,000 acres.

**Surface.**—142. Ontario has no high mountains, such as we find in some countries. The surface is for the most part either level or gently undulating. The direction of the water-sheds and of the slopes can be learned from the map.

143. The **Blue Mountains**, on the south of Nottawasaga Bay, form the highest land in the Province. They are about one thousand feet high.

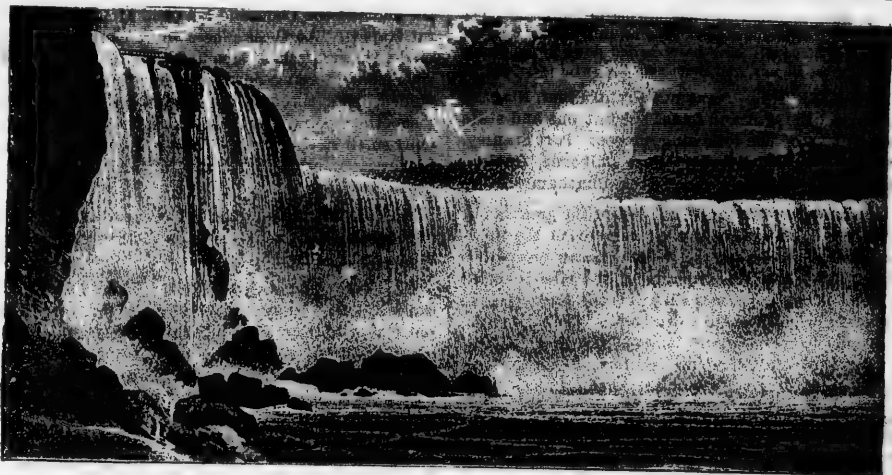
**Rivers and Lakes.**—144. The St. Lawrence is the channel which bears all the surplus waters of Ontario to the ocean. With the great lakes and their connecting waters, it also forms the grand highway by which a large part of the trade of the Province is carried on. Also, as commerce tends to make places prosperous, we shall find the larger number of the important cities and towns along these waters. The lakes are a source of wealth, too, in the abundance of fish which they yield. Lake Huron is especially noted for its white fish and trout. Another advantage arising from these lakes is their effect on the climate of the country in their neighborhood, causing the winter to be much less severe; for large bodies of water are warmer in winter than the land.

145. **Lake Superior**, as one may observe from the map, receives no large streams. The *Nepigon*, flowing from a lake of the same name, is one of the most important. *Silver Islet*, a small rocky island near the northern shore, is noted for its rich silver mine. *Prince Arthur's Landing* is an important port on *Thunder Bay*. *Fort William*, on the *Kaministiquia*, is the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway. *Duluth* is at the west end of the lake, in the United States.

146. The navigation of the *St. Mary River*, between Lakes Superior and Huron, is for a short distance



145. LAKE SUPERIOR.



149. FALLS OF NIAGARA.

obstructed by rapids; but the difficulty has been overcome by the *Sault Ste. Marie Canal* through United States' territory.

147. **Lake Huron** has several islands on the north, the largest of which is *Grand Manitoulin*, inhabited chiefly by Indians. Observe from the map that Lake Huron sends out on the east a large arm, called *Georgian Bay*; and that on the south of this bay are, *Matchedash Bay*, *Nottawasaga Bay*, and *Owen Sound*. Flowing into these waters, we find *French River* from *Lake Nipissing*, the *Severn* from *Lake Simcoe*, and the *Nottawasaga*. The *Saugeen* and the *Maitland* flow into Lake Huron. From Lake Huron the waters flow onward through the *St. Clair River* to *Lake St. Clair*, which also receives the *Sydenham* and *Thames Rivers*. From Lake St. Clair the waters continue their course to Lake Erie by the *Detroit River*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the lakes, bays, and rivers named in Sections 145, 146, and 147. Also, find the following places, and state their situation:—*Parry Sound*, *Collingwood*, *Meaford*, *Owen Sound*, *Southampton*, *Kincardine*, *Goderich*, *Sarnia*, *Windsor*, *Sandwich*, and *Amherstburg*.

148. **Lake Erie** is not so deep as the other great lakes. It is noted for its violent storms. *Grand*

*River*, over 100 miles in length, flows into this lake; and *Niagara River*, 34 miles long, flows from it to Lake Ontario. The *Rapids* and *Falls* of the Niagara are overcome by the *Welland Canal*, which is about 27 miles in length.

149. **Niagara Falls**, fourteen miles from Lake Ontario, are among the wonders of the world. A great river, half a mile wide, divided into two streams by *Goat Island*, plunges with a ceaseless, deafening roar over the rocky cliffs, falling perpendicularly 160 feet. A mile and a half up the river are *Grand* and *Navy Islands*, between which and the Falls are the *Rapids*, where the waters flow very swiftly.

150. A short distance below the Falls the river is crossed by a beautiful suspension bridge, nearly a fourth of a mile in length. Two miles below the Falls is another bridge, 800 feet long, and 230 feet above the water. This bridge has two floors,—the lower one for carriages and persons on foot, and the other, 18 feet above, for railway trains. It is said that the first wire in the supports of this bridge was drawn over by a string which had been carried across by a kite.

151. Many tourists visit these wonderful Falls, and sometimes fearful accidents occur. Persons, in trying to cross the river above the Falls, have been carried down by the strong current of the Rapids, and swept over the awful precipice.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out Grand River, Niagara River, and the Welland Canal. Point out and state the position of the following places:—Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Port Dover, Port Colborne, Guelph, Galt, Paris, Brantford, Woodstock, Chatham.

152. Lake Ontario is the smallest of the great lakes; but it is very important to the commerce of the Province, and along its shores we find many prosperous towns. The western extremity of the lake is called *Burlington Bay*; and on the north is the *Bay of Quinté*—between which and the main body of the lake is the peninsula of *Prince Edward County*. The *Trent*, *Moir*, and *Napanee Rivers* flow into the Bay of Quinté.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the following:—Burlington Bay, Bay of Quinté, the Trent, the Moira, and the Napanee.

Point out and state the position of the following towns:—Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg, Kingston, and Belleville.

153. The St. Lawrence has, in its upper course, near Lake Ontario, hundreds of beautiful islands of varied size and form; on account of which this part of the river is called the *Lake of the Thousand Isles*. Between

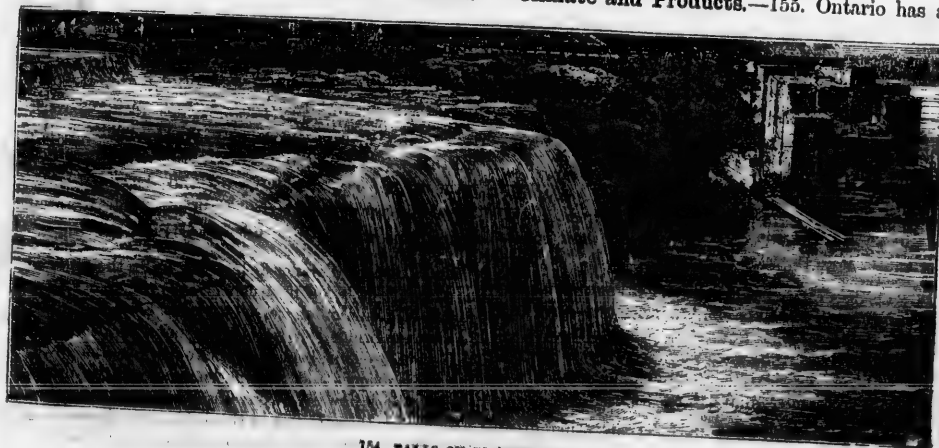
the Lake of the Thousand Isles and Montreal are several Rapids. At these places short canals have been made, through which steamers pass in ascending the river; but in going down stream, steamers, skilfully guided, pass through the Rapids in safety. This "shooting the rapids," as it is called, is very exciting. Only small steamers can go above Montreal. Freight for foreign countries is at that city reshipped on large ocean steamers.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out and state the position of the following towns:—Brockville, Prescott, Morrisburg, and Cornwall.

154. The *Ottawa River* flows from *Lake Temiscaming*, 350 miles from its junction with the St. Lawrence near Montreal; but its sources are much farther back, in a forest country. Along its course are several lakes, falls, and rapids. The *Lake of the Two Mountains* is near the mouth of the river. *Chaudière Falls*, on the Ottawa, and *Rideau Falls*, on the Rideau River, are near the city of Ottawa. The principal tributaries of the Ottawa from the Province of Ontario are the *Petawatchuck*, *Bonnechere*, *Madawaska*, and *Rideau*. The *Rideau Canal* extends from Ottawa to Kingston.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the tributaries of the Ottawa; Lake of the Two Mountains; and the City of Ottawa.

**Climate and Products.**—155. Ontario has a



154. FALLS ON THE RIDEAU.

temperate and healthful climate. The winter is cold, but less severe than in the other Provinces of the Dominion. The peninsula formed by the great lakes has a milder climate than the rest of the Province.

156. Ontario is one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, producing wheat and other grain in great abundance. It sends large quantities of flour and grain to the eastern Provinces and to Great Britain. Apples are raised in nearly all parts of the country; and grapes and peaches are successfully cultivated, especially in the warmer counties near the lakes.

**Forests.**—157. There are vast forests in Ontario, although every year new settlers are clearing them away to make for themselves farms and homes. The forests yield immense quantities of timber, lumber, and potash, which are sent down the St. Lawrence, and shipped to foreign countries.

**Animals.**—158. In the forests are many wild animals; the larger of which are the *moose*, *deer*, *bear*, and *wolf*; the smaller animals are such as the *beaver*, *otter*, *fox*, and *mink*, which yield valuable fur.

159. The *moose* and *deer* live on vegetable food, like the ox. Their horns, called antlers, are not hollow, like those of the ox, but solid and branching.

**Minerals.**—160. The most important mineral products are silver, copper, iron, lime, petroleum, and salt.

161. The *copper* and *silver* mines on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior are of great value. *Petroleum* is abundant at Oil Springs, Petrolia, and Bothwell in Lambton County, and in other places south of Lake Huron. It is obtained by boring deep into the earth with augers. When purified, it forms the oil which we use in our lamps. *Salt* is obtained from salt springs at Goderich, Seaforth, and other places east of Lake Huron.

**Inhabitants**—162. The inhabitants of Ontario were numbered by Government officers in 1871, and the total number, including men, women, and children, was found to be 1,620,800. It is probable that there are now nearly 2,000,000.

163. The forefathers of the people of Ontario belonged to various countries. About one-third of the inhabitants are of Irish descent, one-fourth of English, and one-fifth of Scotch. The Indians number about 13,000.

164. Of the religious denominations, the *Methodists* are the most numerous, forming over one-fourth of the whole population; *Presbyterians* are next, forming over one-fifth; the *Church of England* has also over one-fifth; *Roman Catholics* have over one-sixth.

165. Ontario has good *SCHOOLS*, free to all, throughout the country; there are also many *HIGH-SCHOOLS* and *COLLEGES*. At Toronto and at Ottawa are excellent *NORMAL SCHOOLS* for training teachers.

**Divisions.**—166. Ontario is divided into forty-three counties and five districts:—

#### FIVE COUNTIES ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

| Counties.      | Chief Towns.                        |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| GLENGARRY..... | Alexandria, Lancaster.              |
| STORMONT.....  | Cornwall.                           |
| DUNDAS.....    | Morrisburg, Iroquois.               |
| GRENVILLE..... | Prescott, Merrickville, Kemptville. |
| LEEDS.....     | Brookville, Gananoque.              |

#### FOUR COUNTIES ON THE OTTAWA.

|               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| PRESOTT.....  | L'Original, Hawkesbury.      |
| RUSSELL.....  | Russell.                     |
| CARLETON..... | Ottawa, New Edinburgh.       |
| RENFREW.....  | Pembroke, Arnprior, Renfrew. |

#### ONE COUNTY IN THE INTERIOR OF EAST ONTARIO.

|             |                                                |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| LANARK..... | Perth, Almonte, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls. |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|

#### THIRTEEN COUNTIES ON LAKE ONTARIO.

|                     |                                               |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| FRONTENAC.....      | Kingston, Portsmouth.                         |
| ADDINGTON.....      | Newburg, Bath.                                |
| LENNOX.....         | Napanee.                                      |
| HASTINGS.....       | Belleville, Trenton, Madoc, Stirling.         |
| PRINCE EDWARD.....  | Pictou, Wellington.                           |
| NORTHUMBERLAND..... | Cobourg, Brighton, Colborne.                  |
| DURHAM.....         | Port Hope, Bowmanville, Millbrook, Newcastle. |
| ONTARIO.....        | Whitby, Oshawa, Port Perry, Uxbridge.         |
| YORK.....           | Toronto, Yorkville, Newmarket, Aurora.        |

## Counties.

## Chief Towns.

|                |                                            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| PEEL.....      | { Brampton, Streetsville, Port Credit.     |
| HALTON.....    | { Milton, Oakville, Georgetown.            |
| WENTWORTH..... | { Hamilton, Dundas, Ancaster.              |
| LINCOLN.....   | { St. Catharines, Niagara, Port Dalhousie. |

## THREE COUNTIES IN THE INTERIOR OF CENTRAL ONTARIO.

|                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PETERBOROUGH..... | { Peterborough, Ashburnham, Hastings. |
| VICTORIA.....     | { Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls. |
| HALIBURTON.....   | { Minden, Haliburton.                 |

## SIX COUNTIES ON LAKE ERIE.

|                |                                                   |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| WELLAND.....   | { Welland, Thorold, Clifton, Port Colborne.       |
| HALDIMAND..... | { Cayuga, Caledonia, Dunnville.                   |
| NORFOLK.....   | { Simcoe, Port Dover, Port Rowan.                 |
| ELGIN.....     | { St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Port Burwell, Aylmer. |
| KENT.....      | { Chatham, Bothwell.                              |
| ESSEX.....     | { Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg.                 |

## FIVE COUNTIES ON LAKE HURON.

|              |                                           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| LAMBTON..... | { Sarnia, Petrolia, Point Edward.         |
| HURON.....   | { Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth.            |
| BRUCE.....   | { Walkerton, Kincardine, Southampton.     |
| GREY.....    | { Owen Sound, Meaford, Durham.            |
| SIMCOE.....  | { Barrie, Collingwood, Orillia, Bradford. |

## SIX COUNTIES IN THE INTERIOR OF WEST ONTARIO.

|                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| WELLINGTON..... | { Guelph, Fergus, Elora.            |
| WATERLOO.....   | { Berlin, Galt, Waterloo, Preston.  |
| PERTH.....      | { Stratford, St. Mary's, Mitchell.  |
| MIDDLESEX.....  | { London, Strathroy, Parkhill.      |
| OXFORD.....     | { Woodstock, Ingersoll, Tilsonburg. |
| BRANT.....      | { Brantford, Paris.                 |

## FIVE DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

|                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| MUSKOKA.....     | { Bracebridge, Gravenhurst.           |
| PARRY SOUND..... | { Parry Sound.                        |
| NIPISSENG.....   | { Mattawin.                           |
| ALGOMA.....      | { Sault Ste. Marie, Wellington Mines. |
| THUNDER BAY..... | { Prince Arthur's Landing.            |

**Electoral Divisions.**—167. In some cases portions of different counties are united, forming *Electoral Divisions* or *Ridings* for the election of members to the Dominion House of Commons and the Provincial Assembly. BOTHWELL and DUFFERIN are Dominion Ridings; MONCK and CARDWELL are both Dominion and Provincial Ridings. HALIBURTON is a county for municipal purposes only.

**Towns.**—168. Ontario has many cities and towns situated along the lakes, rivers, and railways. They are small compared with those of older countries, but most of them are rapidly increasing in population and wealth.

169. **Toronto** (65,000), the largest city in Ontario, and the second in the Dominion, is sometimes called the *Queen City of the West*. The Lieutenant-Governor and other officers of the Government live here, and the members of the Assembly meet here to make the laws; hence this city is called the *capital* of the Province. Toronto has many fine buildings, among which are *University College*, *Trinity College*, *Knock College*, *Osgoode Hall*, and the *Normal School*.

170. **Ottawa** (25,000), the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is on the Ottawa River, about 100 miles from Montreal. The *Parliament Buildings*, which cost over \$3,000,000, have a commanding situation overlooking the river. The *Normal School* is a fine stone building. *Rideau Hall* is the residence of the Governor-General. There are many saw-mills near the city; and the lumber trade is a source of great wealth.

171. **Kingston** (13,000), near the Lake of the Thousand Isles, is an old fortified town. It has many fine stone buildings, and is the seat of two colleges, *Queen's* and *Reginopolis*.

172. **Hamilton** (30,700), on Burlington Bay, the second city in size, has a large trade with the west.

173. **London** (20,000), on the Thames, is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has a large trade in grain.

174. **St. Catharines** (10,000), on the Welland Canal, is noted for its mineral springs, which attract many invalids during the summer months.

175. **Brantford** (3000), on Grand River, is an important commercial town. **Guelph** (7000), **Chatham** (6000), **Dundas**, **Galt**, **Woodstock**, **Ingersoll**, **Stratford**, **Collingwood**, **Goderich**, **Sarnia**, **Cobourg**, **Port**

**Hope, Belleville (7300), Peterborough, Lindsay, Perth, and Brockville (5100)** are important towns. **Niagara**, a small town at the mouth of Niagara River, was the first capital of Upper Canada.

**Government.**—176. The Lieutenant-Governor is the head officer in the Government of Ontario. Some of the laws are made by the *Local Legislature* at Toronto, and others by the *Dominion Parliament* at Ottawa.

177. Some countries are so badly governed that robbers, murderers, and other evil-doers escape without punishment; and in some countries the king, or other chief ruler, compels the people to pay large taxes that he may have means to gratify his selfish desires. In such countries there can be little progress; industry and economy only render a man a richer prey for plunderers. In Ontario we have good laws, by which property is protected and crime punished; and the taxes we pay are expended in making roads and bridges, in educating the children, and in various other ways for the improvement of the country and the happiness of the people. We have great cause to be thankful to God for a good and well-governed country.

## QUEBEC.

**History.**—178. This Province was for many years called *Lower Canada*. It received its present name when the Dominion was formed in 1867.

179. In 1759, when the British came to take Canada from the French, the brave General Wolfe was sent against the strong city of Quebec. The city was so well fortified and so carefully guarded, that Wolfe's men were almost discouraged; but finally he led them by night up the steep banks of the river to the heights on which the city is built. On the following morning a great battle was fought, in which the French were defeated. As his men were shouting, "They run! they run!" Wolfe fell mortally wounded. The French commander, Montcalm, was also slain in the battle.

**Position.**—180. The Province of Quebec lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence from the Ottawa River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**Coast.**—181. The *Gulf of St. Lawrence* lies on

the east of Quebec, between it and Newfoundland. *Chaleur Bay* is between Quebec and New Brunswick. *Gaspé Bay* and *Mal Bay* are on the east of the *Peninsula of Gaspé*.

182. The principal islands on the coast are *Anticosti, Magdalen Isles, and Bonaventure*.

**Anticosti** derives its chief importance from the valuable herring and cod fisheries on its coast. Seal hunting is also a source of wealth. Barley, potatoes, and turnips are cultivated. The population is about 250.

The **Magdalen Islands** consist of several rugged islands about fifty miles north of Prince Edward Island. Some of them are joined together by dunes or sand-banks. *Amherst Island*, which is the most important of the group, and *Grindstone Island* are connected by two such banks, which enclose a lagoon, called *Basque Harbor*. *Bird Isles* are rocky islets on which immense numbers of sea-birds have their home. The inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands are mostly French, numbering about 3000. Their chief occupation is seal-hunting and fishing.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters and islands of Quebec named in sections 181 and 182.

**Area.**—183. Quebec is over one and three-fourths the size of Ontario. The area is 123,747,000 acres, or it equals a square of 440 miles.

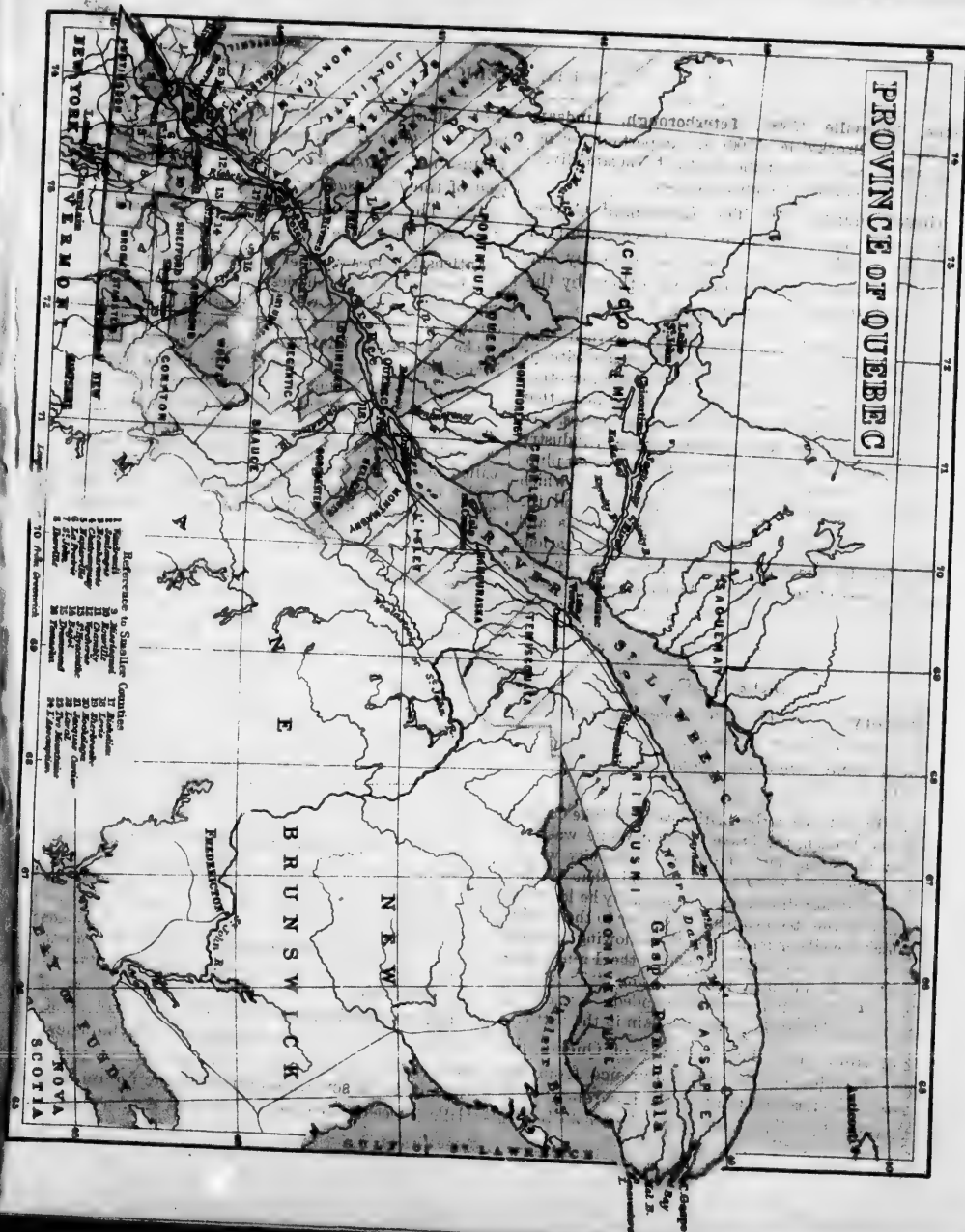
**Surface.**—184. This Province is not so level a country as Ontario. It has two mountain-ranges,—the *Notre Dame Mountains* on the south of the St. Lawrence, and the *Laurentine Hills* on the north.

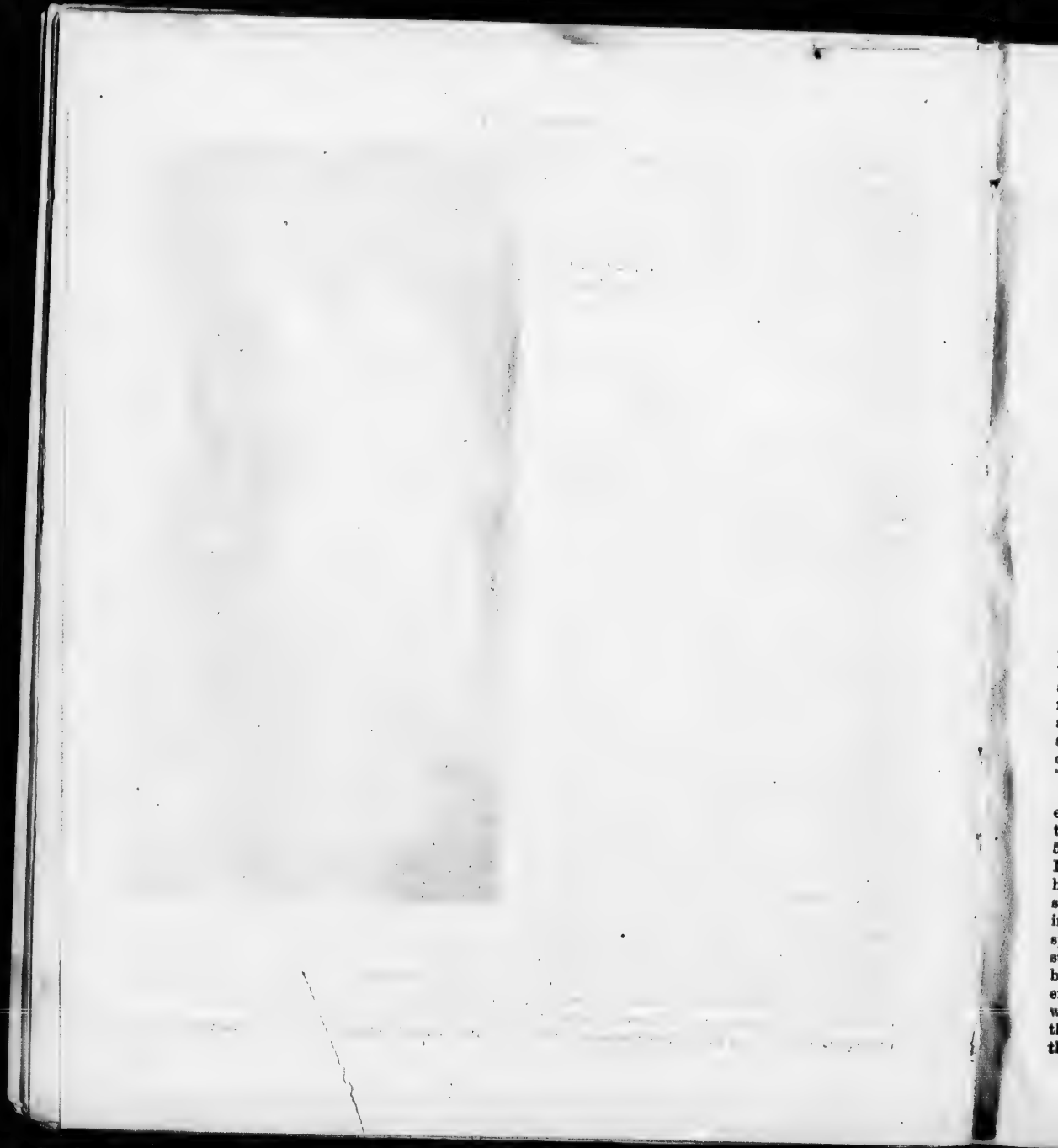
185. The **Notre Dame Mountains** extend from the Peninsula of Gaspé to the south-western borders of the Province. The highest peaks are in Rimouski and Gaspé. *Mount Logan* and some other peaks are over half a mile high.

186. The **Laurentine Hills** below the Isle of Orleans lie near the St. Lawrence, forming bold scenery along its northern shore.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—187. The chief rivers of Quebec are the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. The lakes are small but very numerous; there are said to be several hundreds in the Laurentine Hills. Ocean steamers go up the St. Lawrence

chief rivers of  
its tributaries.  
numerous; there  
the Laurentine  
St. Lawrence





to Montreal, 580 miles from the sea. A short distance below the city of Quebec the river is ten miles wide, and it becomes much wider as it approaches the Gulf. *Lake St. Peter* is an expansion of the river. The principal ISLANDS in the river are *Montreal*, *Jesus*, and *Bizarre*, near the mouth of the Ottawa; *Orleans*, *Isle aux Coudres*, *Isle Verte*, and *Bic*, below the city of Quebec.

188. The principal TRIBUTARIES of the St. Lawrence are the *Ottawa*, *St. Maurice*, and *Saguenay*, on the north; the *Richelieu*, *St. Francis*, and *Chaudière*, on the south.

189. The *Ottawa* receives from the Province of Quebec the *Gatineau* and the *Lievre*. The *St. Maurice*, 400 miles in length, flows from a forest country, and enters the St. Lawrence by three mouths. About 20 miles from Three Rivers are the *Falls of Shawanegan*, where the river falls 150 feet.

190. The *Saguenay* flows from *Lake St. John*, about 100 miles north of the St. Lawrence. The lake, which is 40 miles in length, receives many streams, some of which rise far back in the forests. The *Saguenay* is noted for the grandeur of its scenery, and for its great depth. A part of its course is through a deep gorge, the rocky cliffs along its shores rising hundreds of feet above the deep, dark water. Capes Trinity and Eternity, about 35 miles from the mouth of the river, are about 2000 feet high. The village of Chicoutimi stands at the head of navigation. A few miles below Chicoutimi is *Ha Ha Bay*; and at the mouth of the river *Tadoussac*, noted in the early history of the country.

191. The *Montmorency* flows into the St. Lawrence eight miles below Quebec city. Near its mouth are the celebrated *Falls of Montmorency*, where a stream 50 feet wide rushes over rocky cliffs, falling 250 feet. In the winter a huge ice-cone, from 100 to 200 feet high, is formed at the foot of the Falls from the frozen spray. Coasting down the glassy slopes of this cone in toboggans is a favorite though somewhat dangerous sport. On the rocky banks of the river stand lofty stone towers, from which there once hung a suspension-bridge over the Falls. Not long after the bridge was erected, as an old peasant, his wife, and grand-child were crossing in their cart, the wires gave way, and the bridge and the three travellers were hurled into the depths below. Near the Falls is *Haldimand House*,



191. FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

once the residence of Queen Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent.

192. The *Richelieu*, 50 miles in length, flows from *Lake Champlain*, a beautiful sheet of water, the northern part of which is in Quebec.

193. The *St. Francis* and the *Yamachia* are each

about 100 miles long, and flow into Lake St. Peter. The **Chaudière** is over 100 miles long. About four miles from its mouth are **Chaudière Falls**.

194. **Montreal Island**, about thirty miles in length, took its name from *Mount Royal*, a beautiful hill about 500 feet high, near the city of Montreal. On account of its fertility and its fine fruit, it has been called the *Garden of Canada*.

195. The **Ile of Orleans**, about five miles below the city of Quebec, is twenty miles in length. It is very fruitful, producing grain, vegetables, apples and other fruit. The early French settlers called it *Ile Bacchus*, on account of its abundance of wild grapes. The islands **Allumette** and **Calumet**, in the Ottawa, belong to the Province of Quebec.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the mountains and rivers of Quebec; also the islands in the St. Lawrence.

**Climate and Products.**—196. The winter season in Quebec is long and cold; the rivers are frozen over for five months in the year, and the snow lies deep on the ground. The northern and eastern parts of the country are not suited to agriculture; in the south-west the climate is milder, and the products are like those of Ontario.

197. The **forests** of Quebec are very large, and form one of the chief sources of wealth. During the long winters the lumbermen cut logs, and bring them to the margin of the rivers; then, when the ice clears away, they float them down to Montreal and Quebec. From these places immense quantities of timber are sent in ocean ships to other countries.

198. Every spring millions of pounds of **sugar** are made in the forests from the sap of the maple-tree.

199. Many **wild animals**, too, are captured in the forests, some of which are valuable for their flesh and hides, as the moose and deer; others for their fur, as the beaver, otter, and fox.

**Minerals.**—200. Quebec derives but little wealth from mineral products. **Gold** is found principally in the valley of the Chaudière, in Beauce County; **copper**, in the counties of Sherbrooke and Brome; **iron**, in Yamaska and other places.

**Inhabitants.**—201. The population of the

Province of Quebec in 1871 was 1,190,500. More than three-fourths of the people are of French origin, and speak the French language. The Indians number about 7000. Nearly six-sevenths of the inhabitants are *Roman Catholics*. The *Church of England*, *Presbyterians*, and *Methodists* are the largest Protestant bodies.

Roman Catholics and Protestants have separate schools. McGill University, one of the most noted institutions of learning in the Dominion, is at Montreal.

**Divisions.**—202. The Province of Quebec is divided into sixty *counties*. Six of these are along the Ottawa River; two are on Montreal Island; one is made up of Isles Jesus and Bizarre; fourteen are on the north of the St. Lawrence; and thirty-seven are on the south of the St. Lawrence. The names of the counties can be learned from the map.

**Towns.**—203. Quebec (65,000), the capital of the Province, is on a high point of land between the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles River, 400 miles from the Gulf. It is so strongly fortified that it is sometimes called the Gibraltar of America. Part of the city, called the *Lower Town*, is built on a narrow strip of lowland between the cliffs and the river. Quebec has a large trade in lumber, and in the coves for miles along the river are lodged vast rafts which have been brought down from the western forests.

The city of Quebec is noted for its beautiful scenery, and also for its many places of historic interest. On the *Plains of Abraham* was fought the battle of 1759, in which Generals Wolfe and Montcalm were slain. *Durham Terrace*, from which a beautiful view of the city, river, and surrounding country may be obtained, is a favorite resort. The Roman Catholic cathedral is said to contain the remains of Champlain, the founder of the city. The pretty village of *Beauport* extends along the St. Lawrence nearly the whole distance from Quebec to the Falls of Montmorency. *Point Lévis*, a growing town on the opposite side of the river, is strongly fortified. *Indian Lacette*, nine miles from Quebec, is a village of Huron Indians.

204. **Montreal** (125,000), on Montreal Island, 180



201. MONTREAL, AND VICTORIA BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE.

miles above Quebec, is near the site of the old Indian village *Hochelaga*. It has many stone buildings, and is one of the finest cities in America.

*Notre Dame Cathedral*, at Montreal, is a very large church, capable of seating 10,000 persons. There are many other costly churches in the city, some of which are adorned with fine paintings. Near the city is the great *Victoria Bridge*, almost two miles in length, by which the *Grand Trunk Railway* crosses the *St. Lawrence*. This bridge, made of pieces of iron strongly riveted together, forms an immense tube, through which the cars pass.

205. **Three Rivers** (8500), at the mouth of the *St. Maurice*, is noted for its lumber trade and iron foundries. **Sherbrooke** (6000), is the largest town in the south-west. **St. Hyacinthe** (6000), a manufacturing town on the *Yamaska River*, has a fine cathedral and a college. **Cacouna**, on the *St. Lawrence*, is a favorite resort in the summer months, and has large hotels and boarding-houses.

206. **Longueuil, Sorel** (6000), *Coteau du Lac, Stanstead, Hull, St. John, Rimouski, and Chicoutimi* are important places. **Tadoussac**, situated among the

rocky cliffs at the mouth of the *Saguenay*, is noted as one of the first places visited by the French, and it was long one of their most important trading-posts.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the towns of Quebec, and state their position.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**History.**—207. The territory now included in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was once owned by the French, and whilst under their rule it was called *Acadie*. It came into the hands of the British in 1713, and it continued as one country under the name of *Nova Scotia* until the year 1784, when New Brunswick was formed into a separate Province.

208. In the year 1825 the eastern part of New Brunswick was laid waste by a great fire. Immense forests, covering nearly a fourth of the Province, were destroyed. At night a vast sheet of flame, driven by a

violent wind, burst suddenly from the forests upon the villages of Douglastown, Newcastle, and other places in the valley of the Miramichi River. The terrified inhabitants, some of whom thought the end of the world had come, fled in every direction to save their lives. Safety was not easily found, for flames were everywhere. Some rushed up to their necks in the river, and beside them were bears and other wild animals, seeking the same protection from the raging fire. Hundreds of people lost their lives, and a very large amount of property was destroyed.

**Position.**—209. New Brunswick is situated between the Restigouche River and Bay Chaleur on the north, and the Bay of Fundy on the south; and between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait on the east, and the United States on the west.

**Coast.**—210. New Brunswick has a long line of sea-coast, with many fine harbors on the north, east, and south. All along the coast country, many men are employed in manufacturing lumber from the logs which are brought down the rivers from the interior; others are engaged in building ships; others, in their vessels off on the sea, are busy catching the fish which are very plentiful in the coast waters; and some, at the harbors, are loading ships with lumber and fish to send to other countries.

211. Bay Chaleur extends along the north about ninety miles. The coast is low in New Brunswick; but on the opposite shore, in Quebec, it is high and rocky. The town of *Dalhousie* is at the head of the bay, and *Bathurst* is about half way down. *Miscou* and *Shippegan* are small islands at the entrance of the bay. Over two hundred years ago the French had a station at *Miscou* for catching walrus. On the west of *Shippegan* are huge blocks of granite which have been brought from the Quebec shore on ice-cakes.

212. *Miramichi* Bay is on the Gulf coast. Ships sail up the bay and river to *Chatham*, *Douglastown*, and *Newcastle*. *Point Escuminac* is at the entrance of the bay.

*Northumberland Strait* separates *Prince Edward Island* from New Brunswick. On this coast are the towns of *Richibucto* and *Shediac*. *Cape Tormentine* is at the entrance to *Bay Verte*.

213. At the head of the Bay of Fundy are *Cumberland Basin* and *Shepody Bay*. Near these waters are *Sackville*, *Dorchester*, *Hopewell*, and up the *Peticodiac* is the town of *Moncton*. Near *Sackville* are extensive lowland marshes, which are protected by dikes from the high tides of *Cumberland Basin*. At the head of *Cumberland Basin* are old battle-grounds of the British and French, and remains of their old forts are still to be seen. As we go down the bay the coast becomes high and rocky. *St. John Harbor*, noted for its shad and salmon fisheries, is large and safe. The *River St. John* flows into this harbor, and forms a water-road for more than two hundred miles into the interior.

214. *Passamaquoddy Bay* is on the south-west of New Brunswick. Here also we find the Island of *Grand Manan*, twenty miles in length, and *Campobello*, noted for the fine fisheries on their coasts. At the mouth of the river *St. Croix* is the town of *St. Andrews*, and up the river is *St. Stephen*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters and islands named in sections 211, 212, 213, and 214.

**Area.**—215. New Brunswick is about one-fourth the size of Ontario, or it equals a square of 166 miles.

**Surface.**—216. We may learn from the course of the rivers in New Brunswick, as laid down on the map, that the eastern part of the country slopes towards the north-east, and that the western part slopes towards the south-east.

The highlands of New Brunswick are in the north-west. In some places they rise to the height of nearly half a mile.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—217. The largest rivers of New Brunswick are the *Restigouche*, *Nepisiguit*, and *Miramichi*, flowing easterly; the *Peticodiac*, *St. John*, and *St. Croix*, flowing southerly.

218. The *Restigouche*, an Indian name, meaning, according to some, the broad river, according to others, the five-fingered river, is 200 miles long. The *Nepisiguit*, 80 miles long, is noted for rapids and falls.

219. The *Miramichi* is a long river, navigable for large vessels to the junction of the two principal branches. The *Peticodiac* is 100 miles long.

220. The *St. John*, the largest river in New Brunswick, is 450 miles long, and is navigable for large

steamers 85 miles, to Fredericton; for small steamers 150 miles, to Woodstock; and in the rainy season 225 miles, to Grand Falls. It is much admired for its beautiful scenery. At *Grand Falls*, 140 miles above Fredericton, the waters descend perpendicularly 74 feet. The St. John has several tributaries. The *Oromocto* and *Madawaska* flow from lakes. The *Tobique* flows through a forest country. *Grand Lake*, 30 miles long, sends its waters to the St. John by a short river called the *Jemseg*. The *Washademoak* is a broad river. The *Kennebecasis* forms a beautiful lake or bay for about 25 miles. This part of the river is a favorite water for rowing-matches.

The *St. Croix* flows from the *Chiputneticook Lakes*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the rivers of New Brunswick, and trace their courses.

**Climate and Products.**—221. The winters in New Brunswick are long and cold; but the

deep snow keeps the ground warm, and aids the lumbermen in drawing their logs from the forest. The summer is hot, with frequent rains, and crops grow rapidly.

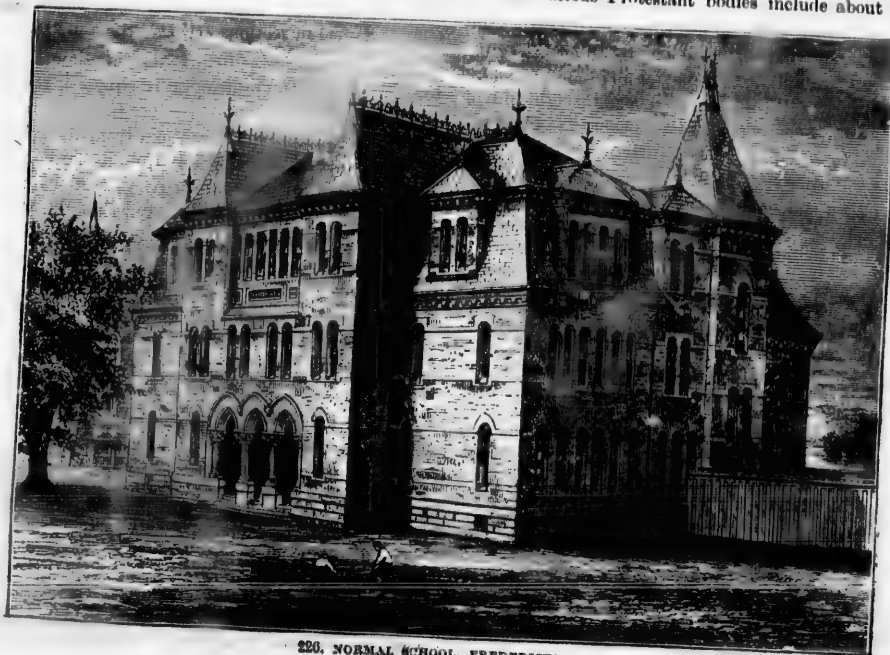
222. The products of the soil are grain and vegetables, as in Ontario and Quebec.

**The Forests.**—223. New Brunswick has extensive forests, and large quantities of lumber are exported. Ship-building is also an important interest.

**Inhabitants.**—224. According to the census of 1871 the population was 285,777.

Most of the people of New Brunswick are of British and Irish origin; there are also many descendants of the early French settlers; and the Indians number about one thousand.

The various Protestant bodies include about two-



220. NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDERICTON.

thirds the population; the Roman Catholics number one-third.

**Divisions.**—225. New Brunswick is divided into fifteen counties. Their names are given on the map.

**Towns.**—226. **Fredericton** (7000), the capital, has a beautiful situation on the St. John River, which is here about half a mile in breadth. The most important public buildings are *Parliament House*, the *University*, the *Normal School*, *City Hall*, and the *Episcopal Cathedral*.

227. **St. John** (30,000), at the mouth of the St. John, is the largest city. In the summer of 1877 it was visited by a terrible fire, which laid waste a district of 200 acres, destroying nearly all the business portion of the city and the public buildings. *Carleton*, on the opposite side of the harbor, forms part of St. John city. *Portland*, adjoining St. John, is not within the limits of the city.

228. **Sackville** is the seat of *Mount Allison College and Seminary*. *Moncton*, the head-quarters of the Inter-Colonial Railway, *St. Stephen*, *St. Andrews*, *Milltown*, *Woodstock*, *Newcastle*, *Chatham*, and *Shediac*, are important towns.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the towns of New Brunswick, and state their position.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

**History.**—229. The first settlement of white people in Nova Scotia was formed by the French, at Annapolis, in the year 1605. The French gave this place the name of *Port Royal*, and they called the whole country *Acadie*. Soon the English came and claimed the country, as Cabot, a countryman of theirs, had discovered it a hundred years before the French came to Annapolis. They gave it the name *Nova Scotia*, which is the Latin for *New Scotland*.

230. For more than a hundred years Nova Scotia was a scene of contention between the French and the English. It was now held by the one and now by the other, and the colonists of each were in turn robbed, and sometimes killed. This frequent change of ownership, and the violent hostility between the two

nations, was a serious injury to the country, interfering with its settlement and prosperity.

231. In the year 1710, Port Royal was finally taken from the French, and three years after Nova Scotia was given up to the English. The *Acadians*, as the French inhabitants were called, were told that they might remain in the country, if they would obey the laws. Afterwards, as the Acadians did not seem to be very good British subjects, the English colonists did not think it was safe to allow them to remain any longer. Accordingly, the Governor sent soldiers, who seized all the Acadians they could find, and sent them out of the country.

**Position.**—232. The Province of Nova Scotia is made up of the *Peninsula of Nova Scotia* and the *Island of Cape Breton*. It is bounded on the north by Northumberland Strait and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-west by the Bay of Fundy and Chignecto Bay. Cape Breton is separated from the Peninsula by the Strait of Canso; and the Peninsula is connected with New Brunswick by the Isthmus of Chignecto, twelve miles wide.

**Coast.**—233. We observe from the map that Nova Scotia is long and narrow; that it is nearly surrounded by water; and that the sea in many places runs into the land, forming bays and harbors. The country has thus great advantages for trade.

234. The **Bay of Fundy**, on the north-west, has generally high and rocky shores. Near the mouth of the bay are *Brier Island*, *Long Island*, and *Digby Neck*, separated from the mainland by *St. Mary's Bay*. *Digby Gut* is a gap in the sea-wall, through which the water enters and forms *Annapolis Basin*, a beautiful sheet of water about twenty miles in length. Farther up, the bay is divided by a tongue of land ending in *Cape Chignecto*. On the north are *Chignecto Bay*, *Cumberland Basin*, and *Shepody Bay*; on the south, *Minas Channel*, *Minas Basin*, and *Cobequid Bay*. At the entrance of Minas Basin is a high, rocky bluff, called *Cape Blomidon*. The head waters of the Bay of Fundy are remarkable for their very high tides, the difference between high water and low water being in some places sixty or seventy feet.

to the country, interfering with its prosperity.

Royal was finally taken years after Nova Scotia.

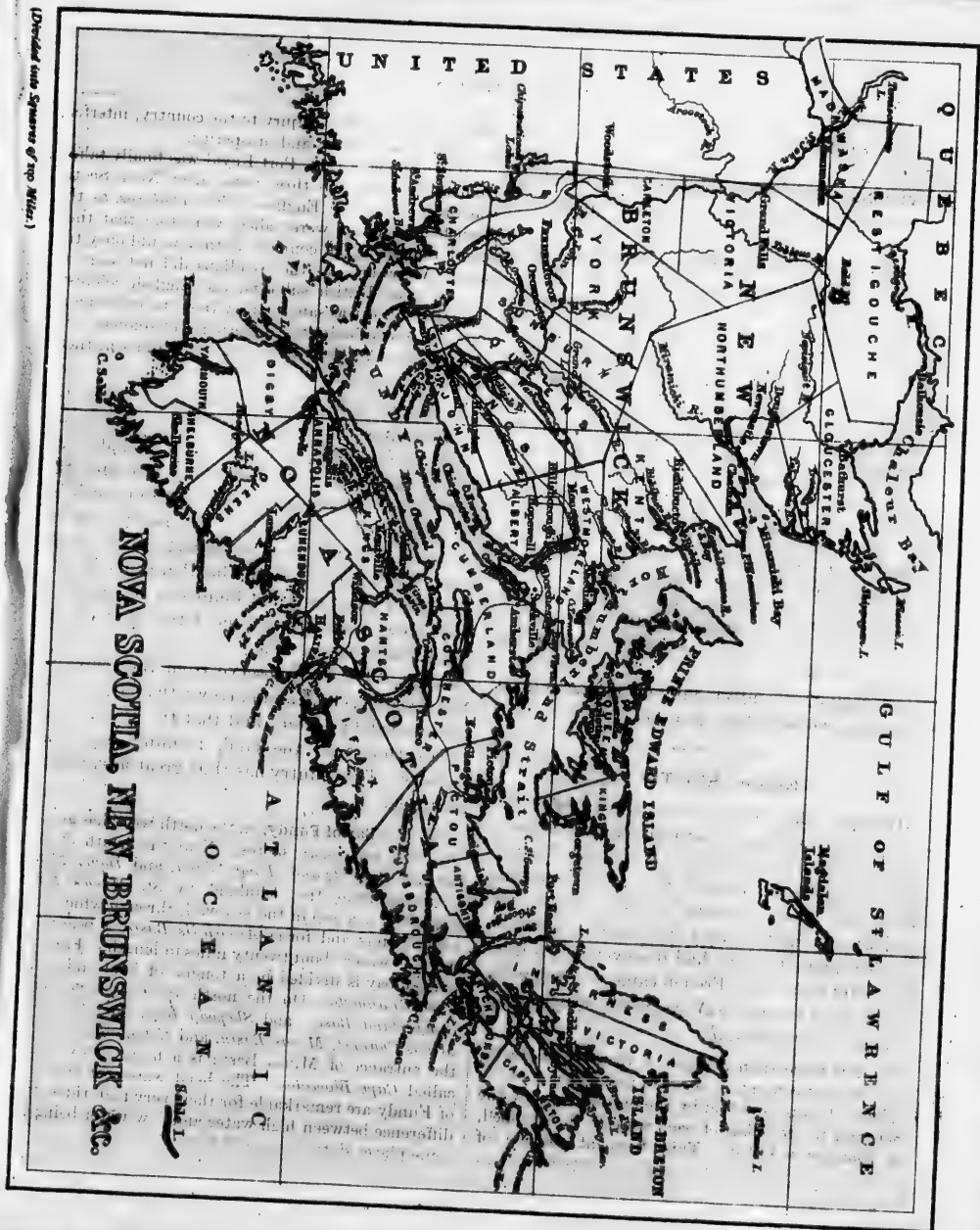
The Acadians, as they were called, were told that they must either obey the British or leave. If they would obey the British, the English colonists would allow them to remain in the country. If they did not seem to obey, the English colonists would send soldiers, who would find, and sent them to the country, interfering with its prosperity.

Province of Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is bounded on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north-west by Chignecto Bay. Cape Sable is connected to the Peninsula by the Isthmus of Chignecto.

From the map that we have seen, it is nearly as if the sea in many places, forming bays and thus great advantages.

The north-west, has generally a high, rocky bluff, near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and Digby Neck, and by St. Mary's Bay. The wall, through which the Bay of Fundy, a beautiful inlet, is in length. Farther inland, a beautiful tongue of land ending in the Bay of Fundy, are Chignecto Bay, and Digby Bay; on the south, and Cobequid Bay. At the mouth of the Bay is a high, rocky bluff, and head waters of the Bay, their very high tides, the Bay, and low water being in the Bay.

(Divided into Squares of two Miles.)



233

twelve

Geor

Bay,

St. G

Cape

Strait

one n

pass

234

the in

east

Bras

half

Peter

north

and e

Island

low,

235

the e

quan

Louis

town

Cape

236

Harb

west

its b

trans

cape

Sable

Nova

MA

cap

A

the s

miles

Su

moun

Bret

are t

wat

and

241

of the

242

235. **Northumberland Strait** lies on the north between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. **St. George's Bay**, the **Strait of Canso**, and **Chedabucto Bay**, separate Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. *Cape St. George* is at the entrance of St. George's Bay, and *Cape Canso* at the entrance of Chedabucto Bay. The Strait of Canso is about fifteen miles in length, and one mile in breadth. Many fishing and trading vessels pass through this strait.

236. The **Bras d'Or** waters form irregular bays in the interior of Cape Breton. They enter on the north-east by two narrow channels, called *Great* and *Little Bras d'Or*, enclosing *Boulardarie Island*. A canal, half a mile long, connects *Bras d'Or Lake* and *St. Peter's Bay*. *Cape North* is a high rocky cape on the north of Cape Breton. The coast here is dangerous, and seamen are warned by light-houses on *St. Paul's Island*. *Sable Island*, noted for its wild ponies, is a low, sandy island, 100 miles south of Cape Breton.

237. The **Atlantic coast** has many fine harbors. On the east of Cape Breton is *Sydney Harbor*, where large quantities of coal are shipped; and on the south is *Louisburg Harbor*, where the French once had a strong town. Farther west is *Isle Madame*, separated from Cape Breton by *Lennox Passage*.

238. On the south of Nova Scotia we find *Halifax Harbor*, one of the best harbors in the world. Farther west are *Margaret's Bay*, and *Mahone Bay*, noted for its beautiful scenery. *Cape Sambro* is near the entrance of Halifax Harbor. *Crown Point* is a high cape between Margaret's and Mahone Bays. *Cape Sable*, a rocky islet, is the most southerly point of Nova Scotia.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters and capes of Nova Scotia.

**Area.**—239. Nova Scotia is about one-fifth the size of Ontario, or it equals a square of 146 miles.

**Surface.**—240. Nova Scotia has no high mountains. The highlands in the north of Cape Breton, nearly half a mile above the sea-level, are the most elevated in the Province. A **central water-shed** divides the Peninsula into a northerly and a southerly slope.

241. The **South Mountain** forms the western portion of the central water-shed.

242. The **North Mountain** forms a wall along the

southern shores of the Bay of Fundy. This mountain is formed of dark rock, which at some time, ages ago, was poured out in a melted state from the interior of the earth.

243. The **Cobequid Mountains**, on the north of Cobequid Bay, contain superior iron ore.

244. A beautiful sheltered valley lies between the North and South Mountains. **Annapolis**, the oldest town in Nova Scotia, is on Annapolis Basin, at the west end of this valley; **Canard** and **Grand Pré**, also noted for early French settlements, are at the east end, near Minas Basin.

The expulsion of the Acadians from these places forms the subject of Longfellow's beautiful poem "Evangeline." The Acadians, or French people in Nova Scotia, refused to take the oath of allegiance. After repeated warnings, the men and boys were summoned to meet in their church at Grand Pré to hear the king's pleasure. Here they were for a short time, guarded by armed soldiers, and then they and their families were taken out of the country.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—245. The rivers and lakes of Nova Scotia are very small compared with those of Ontario. The longest rivers are not over fifty miles in length, and the longest lakes ten or twelve miles.

246. The largest rivers are the *Shubenacadie*, *East River of Pictou*, *St. Mary's*, *La Have*, *Liverpool*, *Annapolis*, and *Cornwallis*.

The largest lakes are *Rossignol*, *Grand Lake*, *Ship Harbor Lake*, and *Ainslie*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the rivers and lakes of Nova Scotia.

**Climate and Products.**—247. The climate of Nova Scotia is similar to that of Ontario. Winter is less steady, and spring is later. Autumn is a very pleasant season. The products are various kinds of grain and vegetables. The valley between the North and South Mountains is celebrated for its fine fruit.

248. Many of the rivers have along their lower courses extensive *marshes*, which are protected from the tide by dikes. This marsh-land is very fertile, and has yielded large crops without manure since the first settlement of the country.

**Minerals.**—249. Nova Scotia is rich in minerals. The most important minerals of the Province are coal, iron, and gold.

250. The most valuable coal mines are in Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland counties. The colliers dig very deep into the earth for coal. As the sunlight cannot enter the mines, the colliers work by lamp-light. The mines sometimes contain an explosive gas which is set on fire by the lamps. Coal is formed from the wood of immense forests which covered the earth thousands of years ago.

251. Superior iron ore is obtained from the Cobequid Mountains in Colchester. Gold mining is carried on principally in Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants counties. The value of the gold obtained is, on an average, about \$330,000 a year. Gypsum and lime are abundant in Nova Scotia.

**The Fisheries.**—252. The fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia are a source of great wealth, and this Province employs more men and vessels in the fishing business than all the other Provinces of the Dominion taken together. Nova Scotia also exceeds any other Province in ship-building.

**Inhabitants.**—253. The population in 1871 was 388,000. The majority of the people are of Scotch, English, and Irish origin. There are also many descendants of French and German people. The Indians number about 1700.

Presbyterians and Roman Catholics each form about one-fourth of the population. Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists are next in respect to numbers.

The public schools are free to all children over five years of age.

**Divisions.**—254. The Province is divided into eighteen counties—fourteen in the Peninsula, and four in Cape Breton.

**Towns.**—255. **Halifax** (30,000), the capital of Nova Scotia, has a superior harbor, and ships may be seen here from many foreign countries. The city is strongly fortified. The finest buildings are *Parliament House* and the *Dominion Building*, containing the Post Office and other public offices. Halifax has lately been made the *winter port* of the Dominion, so that whilst the St. Lawrence is frozen over, mails between the Upper Provinces and Europe pass through this city and over the Intercolonial Railway.

256. Next to Halifax, the largest towns in Nova Scotia are *Dartmouth*, *Yarmouth*, *Truro*, *Pictou*, *Sydney*, *New Glasgow*, *Amherst*, *Windsor*, *Lunenburg*, *Liverpool*, and *Shelburne*.

257. **Annapolis** is the oldest town in the Dominion. **Wolfville** is the seat of *Acadia College*, and is near the site of the old French village of *Grand Pré*. **Truro** is the seat of the *Normal School*, and **Windsor** of *King's College*. **Yarmouth**, the largest town in the west, is noted for ship-building and for its public schools. **Pictou** exports large quantities of coal. **Sydney**, the largest town in Cape Breton, was the capital of the island whilst it formed a separate Province.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the counties and the towns of Nova Scotia.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

**History.**—258. This Island formerly belonged to France, but it was ceded to Great Britain at the same time as Quebec and Ontario. It formed part of the Province of Nova Scotia until 1770, when it received a Government of its own. In 1873 the Island was admitted as a Province of the Dominion.

259. Prince Edward Island received its present name in 1800 in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father. Previous to that time it was called *St. John's Island*.

**Position and Coast.**—260. Prince Edward Island is situated on the south of the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, and it is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by *Northumberland Strait*.

261. The Island is distant from New Brunswick 9 miles; from Nova Scotia, 15 miles; and from Cape Breton, 30 miles.

262. The principal coast waters are *Rienmond Bay*, *Cardigan Bay*, *Hillsboro' Bay*, *Bedeque Harbor*, and *Egmont Bay*.

**Area.**—263. Prince Edward Island is not as large as some of the counties of Ontario, and it scarcely equals one-fiftieth of the whole Province.

The area equals a square of 46 miles. The length of the Island is 130 miles; the greatest breadth, 30 miles.

**Surface and Rivers.**—264. The Island is low and undulating; near the middle it is more hilly. The water-shed extends east and west, so that the streams are all short and small.

**Climate, Soil, and Products.**—265. Prince Edward Island has not the same extremes of heat and cold as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The soil is fertile and easily tilled, and a larger proportion of the country is under cultivation than in other parts of the Dominion. The most important products are oats, barley, and potatoes, which are exported in large quantities.

266. The fisheries give employment to a large number of men, and ship-building is also an important pursuit.

**Population.**—267. Prince Edward Island has a population of about 100,000. This is much more in proportion to its size than we find in any other part of the Dominion.

**Divisions.**—268. The Province is divided into three counties—Prince, Queen's, and King's.

**Towns.**—269. **Charlottetown** (10,000), the capital, has a fine harbor at the mouth of East, North, and West Rivers. The city has four public squares, and the main streets are 100 feet in breadth. Parliament House is the finest public building.

270. **Summerside**, 40 miles west of Charlottetown, on Bedeque Harbor, is the chief town in the west of the Island. It exports large quantities of oats, barley, potatoes, and oysters.

**Georgetown** is about thirty miles east of Charlottetown. It has a superior harbor, and exports large quantities of the produce of the Island.

**Tignish** is a small fishing village near the north-western extremity of the Island, and **Souris** is a similar village near the north-eastern extremity. Between these two places a railroad winds through the whole Island.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, the counties, and towns of Prince Edward Island.

## MANITOBA.

**History.**—271. Manitoba, often called the *Prairie Province*, was formerly known as *Red*

*River Settlement*. It became a Province of the Dominion under its present name in 1870.

272. The country was settled in the spring of 1812 by a few people from Scotland, who for many years endured great hardships. They were persecuted by the Indians for intruding on their hunting grounds; their crops were destroyed by blackbirds and grasshoppers; and sometimes in spring the rivers overflowed, causing much damage.

**Position.**—273. Manitoba is bounded on the north and east by the District of Keewatin, on the south by the United States, and on the west by North-West Territory. The Province is about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**Area.**—274. Next to Prince Edward Island, Manitoba is the smallest Province of the Dominion. It is two-fifteenths the size of Ontario; or it equals a square of 120 miles.

The length of the Province, east and west, is 133 miles; the breadth, north and south, 104 miles.

**Surface.**—275. Manitoba has no mountains nor high hills, but is for the most part level or undulating prairie country. Its general slope is towards the north.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—276. The two principal rivers in the Province are *Red River* and the *Assiniboine*, which unite about sixty miles from Lake Winnipeg.

*Red River* flows across the country from south to north; but it rises far back in Minnesota, and is navigable for small steamers nearly 400 miles. The southern portions of *Lakes Winnipeg* and *Manitoba* are in this Province. They yield abundance of fish, including white fish, sturgeon, perch, and pike. Wild geese and ducks are numerous around the lakes in spring and fall.

**Climate.**—277. The winters are very cold, colder than in Ontario and the eastern Provinces; but the air is so dry that the cold does not seem severe. The snow lies on the ground until April, when it melts rapidly, and the farmer begins his spring work. Horses often remain on the prairies all winter, feeding on the grass, from which they remove the snow by pawing

with their feet. In summer the days are long and hot, and the nights are generally cool.

**Soil and Products.**—278. There is little forest land in Manitoba, so that the settler has not to clear away trees and stumps to make a farm, as in Ontario. The deep, rich, prairie soil is ready at once for the plough, and yields a good crop the first year. The country is noted for its grain, producing from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. It also produces fine vegetables and flax.

279. The **woodlands** are mostly along the margins of the rivers. The poplar is the most common tree. Scarcity of fuel is one of the disadvantages of the country.

**Population.**—280. In 1870 the population was about 12,000, divided pretty equally into Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is now about twice that number, and new settlers are every year coming in from the other Provinces and from Europe.

The people are of varied origin—English, French, Scotch, Indians, half-breeds, Icelanders, and Mennonites. The Mennonites, numbering several thousands, are a singular people, who have come from the south of Russia. Their ancestors suffered much in Europe from religious persecution, and were driven from country to country. The Mennonites object to take an oath in courts of justice, and also to do military service. Their principal settlements in Manitoba are at *Rat River* and *Dufferin* in the south of the Province.

**Towns.**—281. Winnipeg (6000), the capital, has a beautiful situation on Red River, near where it is joined by the Assiniboine. It is a new and rapidly growing town. On the opposite side of the river is *St. Boniface*, where the Roman Catholics have a cathedral and a college.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**History.**—282. This Province consists of British Columbia Proper, on the mainland, and Vancouver Island. It was admitted as a Province of the Dominion in 1871.

283. Before the discovery of gold in 1858, British Columbia had few white inhabitants. News of this discovery brought in thousands of people in search of wealth. The mines were far inland, in a wild mountainous country, without roads, so that the toil in getting there and the expense of living were very great. Many persons became discouraged, and went away poorer than they came; others were more lucky in finding gold, but they carried their riches to their homes in other lands. Hence the country has improved slowly, and has yet but few inhabitants.

**Position.**—284. British Columbia is bounded on the north by North-West Territory; on the east by North-West Territory; on the south by the United States; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

**Coast.**—285. The coast is remarkable for its many bays and islands. With the exception of *Vancouver* and *Queen Charlotte*, the islands are quitesmall. Vancouver is separated from the Continent of America by *Queen Charlotte Sound*, the *Gulf of Georgia*, and the *Strait of Juan de Fuca*.

**Area.**—286. This Province is about three times as large as Ontario. Its length, north and south, is 700 miles; its breadth, east and west, 570 miles.

Vancouver Island is somewhat larger than the Province of Manitoba.

**Surface and Rivers.**—287. British Columbia is a rugged, mountainous country. The *Cascade Mountains* lie near the coast, and the *Rocky Mountains* are on the eastern side of the country, forming the boundary between it and the North-West Territory. Between these mountains are elevated *table-lands*. The principal rivers are the *Simpson* or *Skeena*, the *Fraser* with its tributary the *Thompson*, and the *Columbia*. They rise in the Rocky Mountains, flow westerly across the table-land, and break through the Cascade Mountains by deep gorges or canyons. High, rocky cliffs rise on each side of the narrow gorge, the stream generally occupying the whole breadth at the bottom, and flowing so rapidly as to be for the most part unnavigable. The *Fraser River* is navigable for steamers 110 miles.

**Climate and Products.**—288. A warm ocean current flows along the coast of British Columbia, causing the climate of Vancouver and of the coast country of the mainland to be much milder than that of the central and eastern parts of the Dominion. The spring season in these portions of the Province is very rainy, but the summer is pleasant. On the western slopes of the Cascade and Rocky Mountains the rain-fall is very great. On the table-lands between the two great mountain ranges there is very little rain. The winters here are severe, and the summers are hot, with cool nights.

289. The mountain sides and all the country west of the Cascades are covered with fine forests. The Douglas pine grows to an immense size, and yields valuable timber. The highland plains are almost destitute of trees; indeed, they are so dry that they have very little vegetation of any kind. The lower mountain slopes, facing the table-lands, produce different kinds of wild grass, making good pasture lands.

Little attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil in British Columbia; and, for the most part, the country is better suited to grazing than to agriculture.

**Minerals.**—290. British Columbia derives its chief wealth from its minerals. Gold is found in many parts of the interior. The *Cariboo Mines* are the most important.

Silver, copper, and iron are found in the Cascade Mountains. Coal is abundant in Vancouver and in Queen Charlotte Islands.

The coast fisheries are very valuable; in the rivers also are fine salmon and sturgeon.

**Inhabitants.**—291. The principal settlements of the Province are in the south of Vancouver and along the navigable part of the Fraser River. The white inhabitants are estimated at 12,000, the Chinese at 3000, and the Indians at 30,000.

**Towns.**—292. Victoria (4000), in the south-east of Vancouver, is the capital and largest town. It has a good harbor, and four miles distant is the superior harbor of *Esquimalt*.

293. Nanaimo is a coal-mining village. New Westminster (1500), the former capital, is on the Fraser

River, 15 miles from its mouth. Steamers go up the river to Yale, 95 miles from New Westminster. Lytton is a small place at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser. Cariboo is the chief gold mining district.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORY AND KEEWAYDIN.

**History.**—294. This vast country was long owned by an English fur-trading company, called the Hudson Bay Company. In 1870 the Company sold its claims to the Dominion Government for \$1,500,000, retaining its forts, together with large tracts of land, and the privilege of trading in the country.

295. In 1876 North-West Territory was provided with a separate government, and in the same year the eastern portion of the Territory was formed into a new country called the *District of Keewaydin*. Keewaydin lies west of Ontario, extending to Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, and northerly to Hudson Bay.

**Coast Waters.**—296. The waters of the Arctic Ocean and *Hudson Bay* are frozen over during a large part of the year. For a short time at midsummer the ice clears away, and trading vessels visit the forts on Hudson Bay.

**Area.**—297. North-West Territory and Keewaydin comprise a large part of the Dominion. Taken together, they have an area twenty-five times greater than the Province of Ontario.

**Surface.**—298. The Rocky Mountains lie along the west, partly in North-West Territory and partly in British Columbia. They are rugged, and broken in some places by deep gorges, through which rivers from the western side find their way to the great central plain. The general slope of the country is towards the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay, as may be seen from the courses of the rivers on the map. In the south-west, along the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers are large tracts of rolling prairies.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—299. This country is noted for its great rivers and lakes. It may be seen from the map that we can group them into

two systems,—those that flow northerly into the Arctic Ocean, and those that flow easterly and northerly into Hudson Bay.

300. The **Mackenzie** is the great river of the north, and it is one of the longest rivers in the world. Its length from *Great Slave Lake* is estimated at 1400 miles; but, following its longest tributary, the *Peace* and *Finlay*, whose head-waters are beyond the Rocky Mountains, the entire length is over 2000 miles. The *Athabasca*, another tributary, rising in the Rocky Mountains near the high peaks Mount Brown and Mount Hooker, and flowing into *Lake Athabasca*, is nearly 900 miles long. *Slave River*, which carries the waters onward to *Great Slave Lake*, is 200 miles long.

301. **Wollaston Lake** is on the water-shed, sending part of its waters northerly to *Lake Athabasca*, and part of them southerly to *Deer Lake*, and thence to the *Churchill River*. *Lake Athabasca* is 200 miles long; *Great Slave Lake*, 300 miles; *Great Bear Lake*, which is said to be frozen over eleven months in the year, flows into the *Mackenzie River*.

The *Pelly*, *Yukon*, and *Great Fish Rivers* also belong to the Arctic system.

302. The rivers that flow into *Lake Winnipeg*

furnish water-roads through a large and fertile country, and are the most important of the *Hudson Bay system*. The chief of these are the *Saskatchewan* and *Assiniboine*.

303. The **Saskatchewan** has two great branches, *North Saskatchewan* and *South Saskatchewan*. The north branch is 770 miles long; the south branch, 800 miles; and the united stream to *Lake Winnipeg*, 280 miles. The *Assiniboine*, after a course of 600 miles, receiving on its way the *Qu'Appelle* and the *Souris*, unites with *Red River* in *Manitoba*.

304. The **Winnipeg River** brings to *Lake Winnipeg* a large tribute of waters from *Lake of the Woods*, *Rainy Lake*, and *Lake of the Thousand Lakes*. The *Nelson River*, over 400 miles long, and noted for rapids and falls, bears the surplus waters from *Lake Winnipeg* to *Hudson Bay*. The *Churchill River* rises near the source of the *North Saskatchewan*, and has a course of about 1100 miles.

305. **Lake Winnipeg** is 280 miles in length. *Lakes Manitoba* and *Winnipegosis* are each about 120 miles long. Their waters flow into *Lake Winnipeg*, through the *Little Saskatchewan River*.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the rivers and lakes of North-West Territory.

**Climate, Soil, and Products.**—306. Until



306. HERD OF BUFFALOES ON THE PRAIRIES.

re and fertile  
tant of the  
of these are

eat branches,  
chewan. The  
h branch, 800  
Winnipeg, 280  
of 600 miles,  
d the *Souris*,

Winnipeg a large  
at y Lake, and  
river, over 400  
ars the surplus  
The Churchill  
katchewan, and  
length. Lakes  
t 120 miles long.  
ough the *Little*

rs and lakes.

-306. Until

lately it was thought that the whole of this great country was a frozen, barren region, valuable only for its fur-bearing animals. But there has been found along the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine one of the best farming countries in the world. Here are long reaches of those wonderful treeless plains called prairies, covered with tall grass, and varied with beautiful park-like groves of poplars and other trees, along the margins of the rivers. The soil is deep and rich, and the climate is much like that of Ontario, only the winters are more severe and the summer nights are cooler. When cultivated, the prairies yield large crops of grain and vegetables.

The Saskatchewan country is remarkable for its vast coal fields.

There are extensive prairies, also, farther north, along the upper course of the Peace River.

On the prairies are sometimes found large herds of buffalo, which come here to feed on the wild grass.

**The Forests.**—307. Vast forests cover a large part of the country, especially along the Mackenzie and the lower course of the Peace River. In these forests are many wild animals, as the moose, deer, caribou, wolf, fox, and marten.

**The Far North.**—308. In the north, near the Arctic Ocean, it is too cold for trees to grow. The vegetation here consists of shrubs, coarse grass, mosses, and lichens. The winters are severely cold. At this season, it is night nearly all the time. During the short days the sun skims along very low in the south; and at the shortest day, near Christmas, there are only a few minutes between sunrise and sunset. In the summer the days are as long as the nights are in the winter; and at midsummer there is a day on which the sun does not set, but, on coming to the horizon, it rises again, thus describing a circle during the twenty-four hours.



310. YORK FORT.

**Inhabitants.**—309. The inhabitants are principally Indians, whose chief occupation is hunting and fishing. The few white men in the country live mostly at places called *Forts*, and are chiefly engaged in trade with the Indians.

**Towns.**—310. There are no cities or towns in this large country.

**Battleford**, a village on the Battle River, near its junction with the North Saskatchewan, is the capital of North-West Territory. The other principal places are the forts or trading-posts of the Hudson Bay Company. The most important of these are *York Fort*, on Hudson Bay; *Moose Fort*, on James Bay; *Carleton House* and *Fort Edmonton*, on the Saskatchewan; *Fort Simpson*, on the Mackenzie; and *Fort Pelly*, on the Assiniboine.

**Government.**—311. The government of North-West Territory is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

**History.**—312. The people of Newfoundland were unwilling to unite with the other Provinces when the Dominion of Canada was formed, and the island still remains a separate Province.

Soon after the discovery of America, the people of Western Europe found out that the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland were very valuable. The British and the French both wished to own the island, but finally the French ceded it to Great Britain, at the same time that they gave up Nova Scotia.

**Position and Size.**—313. Newfoundland is

an island in the east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cape Ray, on the south-west, is about sixty miles from the island of Cape Breton; and in the north-west, at the Strait of Belle Isle, the Newfoundland shore is twelve miles from the coast of Labrador.

The island is about one-third the size of the Province of Ontario, or it equals a square of 100 miles.

**Coast.**—314. Newfoundland has many bays and harbors. The most important are *White Bay*, *Notre Dame Bay*, *Trinity Bay*, *Conception Bay*, *Placentia Bay*, *Fortune Bay*, *St. George's Bay*, and *Bay of Islands*.

By drawing lines connecting the three capes *Bauld*, *Race*, and *Ray*, it will be seen that the island is of a triangular form.

**The Banks.**—315. Beneath the waters of the ocean are hills and valleys, as we see upon the land. This is discovered by dropping a lead with a line tied to it, called a *sounding-line*. At the bottom of the sea off the south-east of Newfoundland there are high hills, called the *Banks of Newfoundland*.

**Icebergs.**—316. Immense masses of ice, called *icebergs*, almost like mountains, are often seen floating in the sea near Newfoundland. These icebergs are formed far away to the north, on the coasts of Greenland, and are brought down by currents in the ocean. Ships are sometimes driven against them by the wind, and dashed in pieces.

**Surface and Rivers.**—317. In the interior of Newfoundland are barren table-lands and marshes. The highest mountains are along the west coast. The *Peninsula of Avalon*, in the south-east, is a hilly country.

318. The *Exploits*, over 150 miles in length, is the longest river. The *Humber* is about 100 miles long. *Grand Pond*, the largest lake, is 60 miles in length.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters and rivers of Newfoundland.



320. COD-FISHING, NEWFOUNDLAND.

**Climate and Products.**—319. Newfoundland is cold and bleak, but the frosts of winter are not so severe as in the neighboring Provinces. In the spring the air over sea and coast-land is filled with dense fog. The soil and climate in the south-west are well suited to agriculture, but generally so much attention has been given to fishing, that the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

**The Fisheries.**—320. The coast waters off Newfoundland are the most noted fishing grounds in the world. The waters near the *Banks* are specially celebrated for cod-fish. The north coast, towards Labrador, abounds in seals, which are valuable for their skins and oil.

The fisheries are the chief dependence of the people of Newfoundland. Fishermen from the United States also, and even from France, come here, so that in the summer season hundreds of fishing vessels may be seen off the coast.

**Minerals.**—321. The copper mines at *Bett's Cove* are said to be among the richest in the world. Lead, iron, and coal are also found in Newfoundland.

**Inhabitants.**—322. The population of Newfoundland is about 150,000.

The inhabitants live near the sea-coast, and the most important towns and settlements are in the south-east. About one half of the people are *Roman*

*Catholics; Episcopalians and Methodists are next in respect to numbers.*

**Towns.**—323. **St. John's** (30,000), the capital and largest city, has a fine harbor, noted for the bold scenery along its shores. The entrance to the harbor, called the *Narrows*, about one-third of a mile in length and one-eighth of a mile broad, has on each side a high wall of rock. Many of the inhabitants of St. John's are engaged in the cod and seal fisheries, and the principal exports are fish and oil. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John's is said to be the finest building on the island.

324. **Harbor Grace** (8000) is next to St. John's in population. *Bonavista, Carboniere, Brigus, Trinity, and Twillingate* are important towns, having each from 2000 to 3000 inhabitants.

**Heart's Content**, a village on Trinity Bay, is noted as the western terminus of an Atlantic telegraph cable. *Bett's Cove* has rich copper mines, in which over one thousand men are employed.

## THE UNITED STATES.

**History.**—325. Whilst the early French settlers in America were making homes for themselves along the St. Lawrence and in Nova Scotia, the English were forming colonies farther west and south along the Atlantic coast. Some of these colonies were Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. There were thirteen in all. About one hundred years ago, after the French had given up their possessions, these thirteen colonies became dissatisfied with the manner in which they were ruled by Great Britain. They therefore, after a long war with the mother-country, formed themselves into an independent nation, called the United States.

A great many people from almost all parts of the world have since come to live in this country. They have gone further and further west, cutting down forests, ploughing up prairie lands, making farms, building houses, cities, and railways, crossing rivers

and mountains, until they have gone quite across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

**Position and Size.**—326. The United States occupy the middle portion of North America, between the Dominion of Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

In size, the country is about equal to the Dominion of Canada.

**The Coast Country.**—327. In crossing the United States from east to west, we first find a narrow lowland country, bordering on the Atlantic. In the north this coast region is somewhat rough, and is not very fertile, but it has excellent harbors. South of Chesapeake Bay there are few good harbors, and the country is level and sandy. It is in some places covered with large forests of pitch pine, which yield tar and turpentine; and in other places there are large swampy districts.

**The Eastern Highlands.**—328. As we go west, we come abruptly to a rocky ridge, forming the border of a table-land. Still further, across the table-land, we come to those mountain ranges which in the outline of North America are called the *Appalachian Mountains*. The ranges take different names, and extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence in Canada to the lowlands along the Gulf of Mexico. The mountain ridges are covered with forests, and are rich in iron and coal. The valleys are very fertile.

**The Central Plain.**—329. From the Eastern Highlands we pass to the *Central Plain*, the southern slope of which is wholly in the United States. Here we find the great *Mississippi*, with its tributaries coming in from the Eastern and Western Highlands. In all this vast region we see no mountains—only level or undulating plains and rolling prairies. The northern half of the plain produces abundance of grain; the southern half yields tobacco, cotton, and sugarcane.

**The Western Highlands.**—330. After crossing the Mississippi, we rise gradually along the prairies to the foot of the *Rocky Mountains*.



330. ROCKY MOUNTAINS—DENSE FORESTS AND SNOW-CAPPED PEAKS.

Along the lower slopes are dense forests, then shrubs and mountain flowers, then moss-covered rocks and snow-capped peaks. Beyond these mountains are the dry, barren, highland plains. Still farther west is another mountain wall, the wild *Sierra Nevada* and *Cascade Mountains*, with their deep canyons and rapid streams.

Little farming is done in these highland regions; but people come to these rough countries to get gold from the rich mines of California and Colorado, and silver from the mines of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

**The Western Coast Country.**—331. Beyond the *Sierra Nevada* is the beautiful valley of the *Sacramento* in California, one of the most fertile countries in the world, producing the finest wheat, apples, grapes, and other fruits.

In the forests are trees of immense size,—three hundred feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter.

Between the fertile valleys and the Pacific are the *Coast Mountains*.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—332. The *Mississippi* and its tributaries, flowing through many States, differing in climate, provide a water-road by which these States can exchange their different products, and trade with foreign countries.

333. The *Great Lakes*, in the north, open up a way for trade between the grain-producing States of the west and the manufacturing States on the Atlantic. The lake steamers laden with grain at *Milwaukee* or *Chicago* on *Lake Michigan*, come round through *Lake Huron* to *Buffalo* on *Lake Erie*; or, passing through the *Welland Canal* in Canada, they come to *Oscego* on *Lake Ontario*.

334. The *River Hudson* is a beautiful river, flowing into New York Harbor. On one side, near its mouth, are rocky cliffs, called the *Palisades*; farther up are high banks on each side, called the *Highlands*. Large steamers go up to *Albany*, about 150 miles from New York. A canal has been made through the mountain valleys from *Albany* to *Buffalo*, and the grain that has come over the lakes is brought in small boats drawn by horses along the canal, and is then taken down the *Hudson* to New York.

335. Many other important rivers flow into the Atlantic, as the *Connecticut*, the *Delaware*, and the *Potomac*, which are navigable through the low coast region; and farther up they flow rapidly, furnishing water-power for machinery.

336. On the Pacific slope, the *Columbia* and *Colorado* flow rapidly through the deep gorges.

**Climate and Products.**—337. In travelling through the United States from north to south, we first find the climate and products very like what we have in our own country; as we go

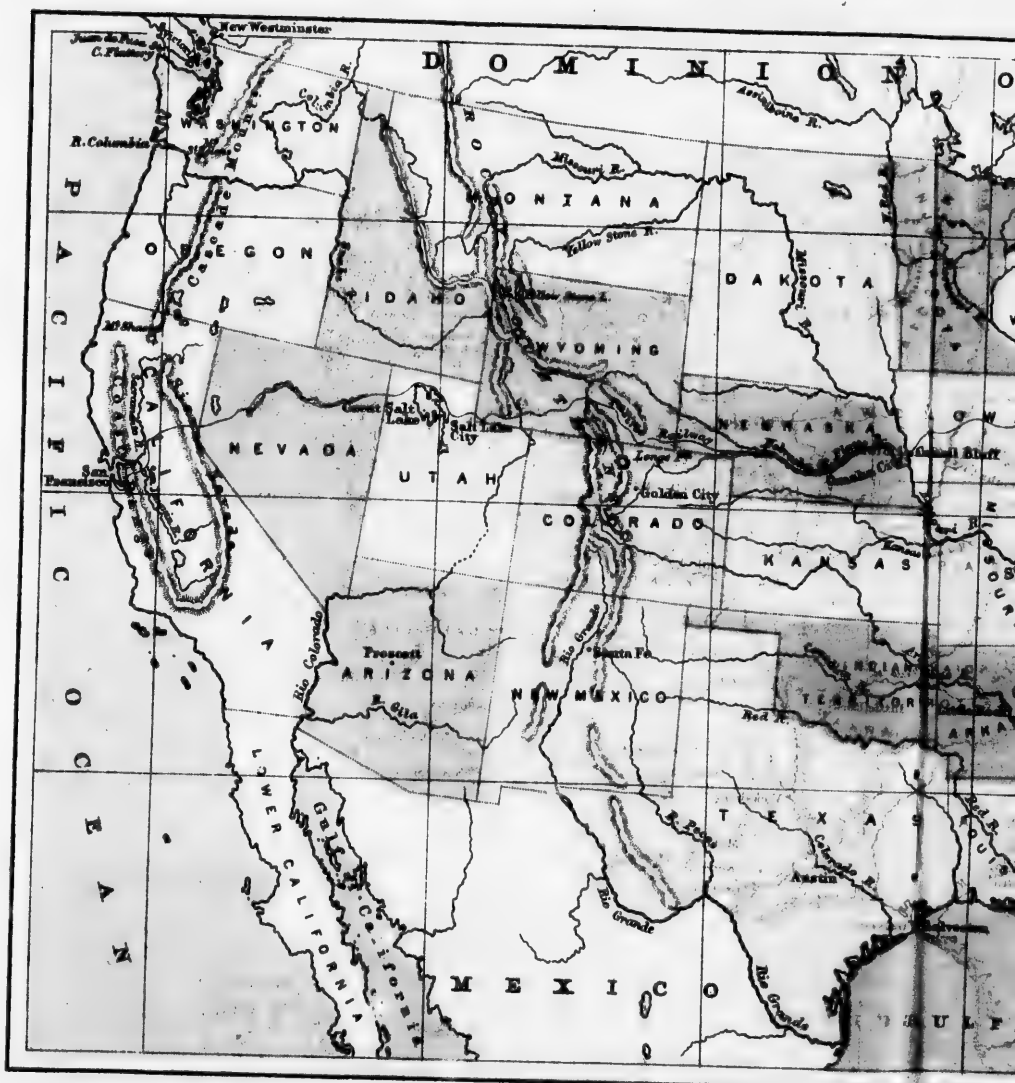


open up a way  
ates of the west  
atlantic. The  
ees or *Chicago*  
*Lake Huron* to  
h the *Welland*  
*Lake Ontario*.  
river, flowing  
ear its mouth,  
arther up are  
ands. Large  
es from New  
he mountain  
e grain that  
small boats  
s then taken

ow into the  
ere, and the  
ne low coast  
r, furnishing

a and Colo-

travelling  
h to south,  
very like  
as we go



(Divided into Squares of 500 Miles.)



sou  
in  
kin  
the  
pro  
and

In  
last  
In  
than

The  
settle  
speci  
of the  
emigr

D

up o  
are c  
of th  
in th  
the D  
squar  
340

lows:  
*States*  
and th

341.  
bling  
fertile.  
are imp

MAINE.  
NEW HA  
VERMON  
MASSACH

RHODE I  
CONNECT  
'342. M  
building.  
Hampshi  
countries

southerly we pass through warm States, which, in addition to wheat, Indian corn, and other kinds of grain, yield tobacco, grapes, and peaches; then we come to the Southern States, which produce cotton, rice, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and oranges.

**Inhabitants.**—338. The number of inhabitants at the last census was 38,782,000. It is now over 40,000,000.

In some of the Southern States negroes form more than half the population.

The Indians retreated westerly as the country became settled by white people. *Indian Territory* has been set apart specially for them, but they are numerous in other portions of the west. Some tribes, still wild and savage, often attack emigrants travelling in the far west.

**Divisions.**—339. The United States are made up of forty-nine divisions. Thirty-eight of these are called *States*, of which all but three are east of the Rocky Mountains; ten, situated chiefly in the Western Highlands, are called *Territories*; the District of Columbia, embracing about sixty square miles, is on the Potomac River.

340. The States are usually grouped as follows:—Six *New England States*, seven *Middle States*, ten *Southern States*, twelve *Western States*, and three *Pacific States*.

### NEW ENGLAND STATES.

341. This group of States has a climate resembling that of Ontario, but the soil is much less fertile. Manufactures, commerce, and fishing are important interests.

| Name.              | Chief Cities ( <i>Capitals in black letter</i> ).  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| MAINE.....         | Augusta, Portland, Bangor.                         |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE..... | Concord, Manchester, Portsmouth.                   |
| VERMONT.....       | Montpelier, Burlington.                            |
| MASSACHUSETTS {    | Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Cambridge, New Bedford. |
| RHODE ISLAND.....  | Providence, Newport.                               |
| CONNECTICUT.....   | Hartford, Newhaven.                                |

342. Maine has good harbors. Lumbering, ship-building, and fishing are important pursuits. New Hampshire and Vermont are rugged and mountainous countries, well adapted to the raising of cattle and

sheep. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, taken together, are but little over one-eighth the size of Ontario, but they equal Ontario in population. They are noted for their manufactures and their excellent public schools. Massachusetts is the first manufacturing State in the Union. Rhode Island is the smallest State.

343. Portland has a superior harbor, and is connected with Montreal by the *Grand Trunk Railway*. Concord is noted for the manufacture of waggons and coaches; Manchester, for cotton and woollen goods.

344. Boston, the largest city in New England, is noted for the intelligence of its citizens and for its commerce. In the neighborhood of Boston, and connected with it by railway, are many small cities and towns noted for their manufactures, as Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Worcester, and Springfield. New Bedford sends out a large number of men and vessels to the whale fisheries. Cambridge, Providence, and Newhaven are seats of distinguished institutions of learning.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the New England States and their chief cities.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

345. Throughout these States, except on the mountains, the summers are hot. In the north the winters are severe; in the south they are mild. The leading pursuits are agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and commerce.

| Name.                     | Chief Cities ( <i>Capitals in black letter</i> ).               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| NEW YORK.....             | Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Syracuse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA.....         | Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Alleghany City.            |
| NEW JERSEY.....           | Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth.                        |
| DELAWARE.....             | Dover, Wilmington.                                              |
| MARYLAND.....             | Annapolis, Baltimore.                                           |
| VIRGINIA.....             | Richmond, Norfolk.                                              |
| WEST VIRGINIA.....        | Wheeling, Parkersburg.                                          |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..... | Washington, Georgetown.                                         |

346. New York ranks first among the States in population, commerce, and wealth. Pennsylvania is first in the production of iron, coal, and petroleum. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland are noted for their fruit and garden vegetables. Virginia is a great tobacco-growing State. West Virginia yields iron, coal, and petroleum.

347. **New York City** is the largest and richest city in America. It has an immense trade. In its harbor may be seen ships from all parts of the world, bringing the products of foreign countries, and carrying away grain, flour, and other products of the United States. Many emigrants come here every year from the crowded countries of Europe. Central Park, with its beautiful walks, drives, trees, shrubbery, ponds, bridges, and other attractions, is a favorite resort of the citizens. *Brooklyn*, the third city of the United States in population, is separated from New York by a narrow passage of water.

348. **Philadelphia** is the second in population and the first in manufactures of the cities of the United States. Fairmount Park is very beautiful. Philadelphia is noted as the place in which the great Centennial Exhibition was held in 1876. *Pittsburg* is near the iron mines, and it is the greatest petroleum market in the world.

349. **Baltimore** is noted for its trade and manufactures. It deals largely in tobacco, canned fruit, and oysters.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the Middle Atlantic States and their chief cities.

### SOUTHERN STATES.

350. The Southern States have hot summers. In the north the winters are very mild; in the south there is no cold season. Near the Gulf of Mexico the rain-fall is very great. The products are wheat, corn, tobacco, and hemp in the north; cotton, rice, sugar-cane, and fine fruits in the south.

| Name.               | Chief Cities (Capitals in black letter). |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
| NORTH CAROLINA..... | Raleigh, Wilmington.                     |
| SOUTH CAROLINA..... | Columbia, Charleston.                    |
| GEORGIA.....        | Atlanta, Savannah.                       |
| FLORIDA.....        | Tallahassee, Jacksonville.               |
| ALABAMA.....        | Montgomery, Mobile.                      |
| MISSISSIPPI.....    | Jackson, Vicksburg.                      |
| LOUISIANA.....      | New Orleans, Baton Rouge.                |
| TEXAS.....          | Austin, Galveston.                       |
| ARKANSAS.....       | Little Rock.                             |
| TENNESSEE.....      | Nashville, Memphis.                      |

351. **North Carolina** has large pine forests, which yield lumber, turpentine, tar, pitch, and resin. **South Carolina** ranks first among the States in the production of rice, and **Mississippi** in cotton. **Louisiana** has large tracts of lowland, which are protected from the floods of the Mississippi by strong banks of earth called levees. **Texas** is the largest State in the Union. It is noted for its vast pasture-lands, where millions of cattle are reared.

352. **New Orleans**, on the Mississippi, 100 miles from its mouth, is the largest city in the South, and is the greatest cotton market in the world. *Charleston* and *Mobile* also export cotton. **Memphis** is the third in population of the cities on the Mississippi.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the Southern States, and their chief cities.

### WESTERN STATES.

353. This group, lying west of the Middle Atlantic States, and extending to the Rocky Mountains, is noted for great agricultural and mineral wealth. Wheat, Indian corn, live stock, pork, and wool are exported in large quantities.

| Name.          | Chief Cities (Capitals in black letter).         |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| KENTUCKY.....  | Frankfort, Louisville.                           |
| OHIO.....      | Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo. |
| INDIANA.....   | Indianapolis.                                    |
| ILLINOIS.....  | Springfield, Chicago.                            |
| MICHIGAN.....  | Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids.                  |
| WISCONSIN..... | Madison, Milwaukee.                              |
| MINNESOTA..... | St. Paul.                                        |
| IOWA.....      | Des Moines.                                      |
| MISSOURI.....  | Jefferson City, St. Louis.                       |
| KANSAS.....    | Topeka.                                          |
| NEBRASKA.....  | Lincoln, Omaha.                                  |
| COLORADO.....  | Denver.                                          |

354. **Kentucky** is first among the States in the production of tobacco and hemp. It is noted also for the *Mammoth Cave*, which extends for miles under ground. **Ohio** ranks first in the production of wool; **Illinois** is first, and **Iowa** second, in wheat and Indian corn. **Indiana** and **Wisconsin** are also noted grain States. **Missouri** has great mineral wealth, including coal, iron, and lead. **Colorado** is a mountainous country. It is rich in gold, silver, coal, iron, and salt. **Michigan** is the principal lumbering State.

355. **Louisville** is a large city. It trades in flour, hemp, tobacco, and pork.

356. **Cincinnati**, on the Ohio, is one of the ten great cities of the United States. It is noted for its trade and manufactures. **Cleveland** and **Toledo** are important ports on Lake Erie.

357. **Chicago**, on Lake Michigan, is a large city, noted for its rapid growth, and its great trade in grain, lumber, and pork. In 1871 a large part of the city was destroyed by fire. **Detroit**, opposite Windsor in Ontario, is an important city.

358. **Milwaukee**, on Lake Michigan, trades largely in

grain and lumber. St. Paul is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

359. St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi. In addition to its trade on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, it is connected with all parts of the Union by over twenty lines of railway.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the Western States, and their chief cities.

### PACIFIC STATES.

360. These States have high mountains, broken by deep river-valleys. Agriculture, grazing, mining, and lumbering are the chief sources of wealth.

| Name        | Chief Cities (Capitals in black letter).                |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| CALIFORNIA. | Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, San José. |
| OREGON..... | Salem, Portland.                                        |
| NEVADA..... | Carson City, Virginia City.                             |

361. California is one of the finest countries in the world. Among the States of the Union it ranks first in the production of gold and wine. It also yields grain and fruit in great abundance. Large tracts of country are devoted to pasturage. Yosemite valley, walled in by granite cliffs from 3000 to 5000 feet high, is one of the most remarkable places in the world, and is celebrated for its numerous and beautiful waterfalls.

362. Oregon is an important grazing country. It has also valuable fisheries. The inhabitants live chiefly along the river-valleys. Nevada, situated on the east of California, ranks first among the States in the yield of silver and lead. It is a rugged country, and has a very dry climate.

363. San Francisco is the largest city on the Pacific coast of America. It has a superior harbor, and it exports large quantities of grain and gold. It has a large trade with China and Japan. Virginia City is noted for its rich silver mines.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the Pacific States, and their chief cities.

### TERRITORIES.

364. On the mountains and table-lands of the west are large tracts of country called Territories. They are not generally well suited to agriculture.

| Name                      | Capital           |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY..... | Olympia.          |
| IDAHO.....                | Boisé City.       |
| MONTANA.....              | Helena.           |
| DAKOTAH.....              | Yankton, Pembina. |
| WYOMING.....              | Cheyenne.         |
| UTAH.....                 | Salt Lake City.   |
| ARIZONA.....              | Tucson.           |
| NEW MEXICO.....           | Santa Fé.         |
| INDIAN TERRITORY.....     | Tahlequah.        |
| ALASKA.....               |                   |

365. Washington Territory has superior harbors, and large quantities of lumber are exported from its magnificent forests. Idaho and Montana are rich in minerals. Dakotah is a grazing country. Wyoming is noted for deep canyons, waterfalls, and hot springs. Utah is noted as the country of the Mormons. Arizona has a dry climate, and is noted for the deep gorges, or canyons, through which the rivers flow. New Mexico is inhabited chiefly by a mixed race, descended from Spaniards and Indians. Indian Territory has been given by the United States Government to certain Indian tribes who formerly occupied lands in other parts of the country.

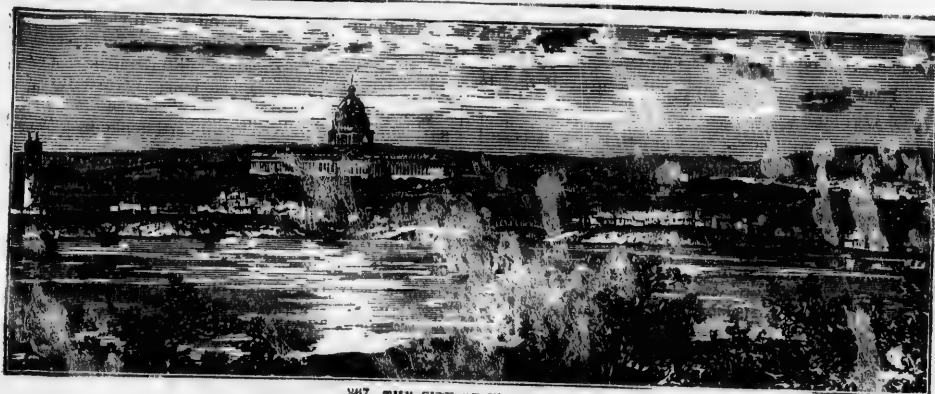
366. Alaska is a vast country, nearly five times larger than Ontario. The greater part of this Territory is cold and barren. Near the coast the climate is mild and very humid. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians and Esquimaux. They live near the coast, and are employed in fishing and seal-hunting.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the Territories and their capitals.

**Cities.**—367 Washington, in the District of Columbia, is the capital of the United States. It contains the Capitol, in which the members of Congress meet to make the laws. The White House, where the President resides, is also in Washington.

368. There are ten very large cities in the United States, which are here named in the order of their size. Point them out on the map and state their position.

369. New York (1,000,000), Philadelphia (700,000), Brooklyn (400,000), St. Louis (320,000), Chicago (300,000), Baltimore (275,000), Boston (260,000), Cincinnati (220,000), New Orleans (200,000), San Francisco (200,000).



367 THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

**Government.**—370. The laws are made by the *President and Congress*, which consists of the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives*. The President and the members of Congress are elected for a limited time, and when their term has expired, they must be re-elected, or others are elected in their place. A country whose highest officer is elected in this way by the people is called a *Republic*.

## MEXICO.

**History.**—371. When the Spaniards came to America they found the Indians of Mexico quite different from those farther north. They had large cities, richly ornamented temples, finely-wrought manufactures, and great wealth in gold and silver.

372. The Indian king Montezuma sent very rich presents to Cortes, the Spanish general, to induce him not to visit his capital. But this only made the avaricious Spaniard the more eager to obtain the whole country. Cortes seized Montezuma, and, holding him as a prisoner, compelled him to advise his people to submit to the Spaniards. The enraged Indians let fly their arrows at the Spaniards, and unintentionally killed Montezuma as he stood addressing them.

**Position and Size.**—373. Mexico lies on the south of the United States, and extends southerly to the narrow and hottest portion of North America. It is about one-fourth the size of the Dominion of Canada.

**The Lowlands.**—374. Crossing the country from east to west, we find first a plain, low, hot, and unhealthy, near the Gulf of Mexico, but rising as we go inland, and becoming cooler and more healthy. The cultivated lands yield cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, and tropical fruits. The forests contain palm-trees, mahogany, and dye-woods. Many plants which we cultivate in gardens and conservatories, such as dahlias, geraniums, and fuchsias, grow wild.

**The Highlands.**—375. On the west of the plain we come to mountains, high, steep, and difficult to climb. They are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains. From the summit we look down upon a wonderful table-land half as high as the mountains. It is walled in, for far away on the Pacific side are other high mountains. Here and there over the plain rise cone-shaped mountains with openings at the top, like chimneys, sending out smoke, and sometimes flame, ashes, and melted stones.

376. The climate on the table-land is delightful and the products are the grains and fruits of temperate countries. Towards the north are immense grassy plains, the pasture-lands of many buffaloes, wild oxen, and horses.

**Minerals.**—377. The mountains of Mexico are rich

in minerals, and mining is a leading occupation. Silver is the most important mineral.

**Towns.**—378. The large cities are all on the cool highlands.

**Mexico City** (210,000) the capital, is near a beautiful lake in an oval valley, with high mountains all around. **Vera Cruz** is the principal port on the east: **Acapulco**, on the west. Both are small places.

**Inhabitants.**—379. The inhabitants are Spaniards, Indians, and mixed races. They are generally indolent. The population is about twice that of the Dominion of Canada.

**Government.**—380. The Government is republican, like that of the United States; but it is very weak, and is unable to maintain order.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Position.**—381. The narrow portion of America, between the broad continents of North and South America, is called *Central America*.

**General Features.**—382. Central America resembles Mexico in its coast plains and interior highlands, and also in climate and products.

383. Volcanoes are numerous. The country is often visited by destructive earthquakes, during which the ground trembles and rocks, or is whirled violently around, and opens in wide chasms. Houses are thrown down, whole cities are destroyed, and thousands of people are killed.

**Inhabitants.**—384. The people are not industrious, and consequently they have very little to send to foreign markets. Population, 2,670,000.

**Divisions.**—385. The country is divided into five republics—*Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica*, and a small state on the east coast, called *British Honduras*, belonging to Great Britain.

**Towns.**—386. *Guatemala* is the largest city. *San Salvador* was destroyed by an earthquake in 1854, and again in 1873.

### THE WEST INDIES.

**Position.**—387. The West Indies are clusters of islands on the east of the Gulf of Mexico, between North and South America. It was here that Columbus landed after his first voyage across the Atlantic.

388. The islands are near the Equator, where the Sun's rays fall perpendicularly. Snow and frost are unknown, except on the mountains, and summer lasts all the year. The larger islands have high mountains, and it is quite refreshing to the inhabitants, when almost exhausted by the intense heat, to retreat to the cooler highlands.

**Area.**—389. All the islands taken together contain about four-fifths as much land as Ontario.

**Products.**—390. The West Indies are very fertile, and in some of the islands nearly all the land is cultivated. The most important product is sugar. The islands also yield tobacco, coffee, oranges, pine apples, bananas, and other fruits.

391. The farms are called plantations. The owner of the plantation lives in a large low house, with wide verandahs and polished uncarpeted floors. Then there



392. SUGAR PLANTATION.

are many small cabins around for the laborers, who are mostly colored people.

392. At a distance, the sugar-cane looks like Indian corn. When it has grown tall, and is full of sweet juice, it is cut and taken to the sugar-mill. Here the juice is pressed out and made into sugar, somewhat as we make sugar from the sap of the maple tree.

393. One of the most valuable and beautiful trees of the West Indies is the cocoa-nut palm. It grows straight and tall, without branches or leaves; only at the top a tuft of long broad leaves hangs over, often so as to conceal the fruit. The cocoa-nuts which we buy grow on these trees.



393. TOP OF COCOA-NUT PALM.

**Inhabitants.**—394. A very large proportion of the inhabitants are negroes and mulattoes. The population is about equal to that of the Dominion of Canada.

**Greater Antilles.**—395. Four of the islands are much larger than the rest,—in fact, much larger than all the others taken together. These are *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, belonging to Spain; *Jamaica*, belonging to Great Britain; and *Hayti*, which is independent.

396. *Cuba* is larger than all the other West Indies taken together, and it is said to yield one-third of the sugar produced in the world. *Havana* (230,000), on this island, is the largest city in the West Indies. It is celebrated for its fine cigars.

397. *Jamaica* is about one-third the size of *Nova Scotia*. *Kingston* is its largest city.

398. *Hayti* is the second in size of the West Indies. It is divided into two independent states. Nearly all the inhabitants are negroes.

**The Small Islands.**—399 On the north of the Greater Antilles is a group of small islands, called the *Bahamas*, belonging to Great Britain; and on the south-east are three groups, called the *Virgin Isles*, the *Leeward Isles*, and the *Windward Isles*. Nearly all of them belong to Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland.

400. The *Bermudas* consist of a cluster of very small islands, far away to the north-east of the *Bahamas*, belonging to Great Britain. They have a delightful climate. The four principal islands are *St. George's*, *Bermuda*, *Somerset*, and *Ireland*. The chief products are arrow-root, onions, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. The population is about twelve thousand.

## DANISH AMERICA.

401. The two islands *Greenland* and *Iceland*, far away on the north-east of America, on the borders of the frozen Arctic Ocean, belong to a country in Europe called Denmark.

**Greenland.**—402. One might suppose from the name that this was a beautiful island, verdant with rank vegetation. It is, however, one of the coldest inhabited countries in the world, and a large part of it is constantly covered with ice and snow. The inhabitants are mostly Esquimaux, and live near the south-west coast. They depend chiefly on fishing and seal-hunting. *Upernivik* is the most northerly settlement. It is often visited by Arctic navigators.

**Iceland.**—403. This island is not so cold as *Greenland*. It has some very remarkable features. There seem to be vast fires constantly burning deep in the earth. In some places there are hot springs, called *geysers*, which occasionally send boiling water high in the air, like a fountain. The fires break out in many places, causing volcanoes. *Mount Hecla* is one of the most celebrated volcanoes in the world. A few years ago, a large tract of country was covered with lava and ashes thrown from this mountain. Many of the inhabitants of the district left the country, some coming to *Nova Scotia*, others to *Manitoba*. Potatoes and other vegetables are cultivated in the south, and there is plenty of grass, so that cattle and sheep are raised. Large flocks of sea-birds visit Iceland, among which is the eider-duck, valuable for its soft down.

## CHAPTER II.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**History.**—404. When South America was discovered, it was inhabited by Indians, some of whom were highly civilized. They had large cities, with fine buildings ornamented with gold and silver. These people were soon conquered and robbed of their wealth by the Spaniards and Portuguese.

405. Portugal colonized Brazil; Spain, nearly all the remainder of South America. The colonies gained their independence about fifty years ago.

**Position.**—406. South America is surrounded by the sea, except at the Isthmus of Panama, where it joins North America.

The Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are on the north; the Atlantic Ocean lies on the east; and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

407. The northern portion of South America, including about three-fourths of the whole, is in the hottest part of the Earth, called the *Torrid Zone*.

**Coast.**—408. The coast of South America is very regular; that is, there are no deep bays running into the land.

The principal **Coast Waters** are, the *Gulf of Darien*, *Gulf of Venezuela*, *Mouth of the Amazon*, *Mouth of the La Plata*, *Strait of Magellan*, *Gulf of Guayaquil*, and *Bay of Panama*.

The **Capes** are *Gallinas*, *St. Roque*, *Horn*, and *Blanco*.

409. The principal **Islands** near the coast are *Trinidad*, *Marajo* or *Joannes*, *Falklands*, *Tierra del Fuego*, *Chiloe*, *Juan Fernandez*, and *Galapagos*.

410. *Tierra del Fuego* is a cluster of rocky islands, separated from the mainland by the strait of Magellan. They are inhabited by a few degraded savages.

411. *Juan Fernandez* is noted as the island on which Alexander Selkirk spent four years. The story of "Robinson Crusoe" was founded on his adventures.

**Area.**—412. South America is about four-fifths the size of North America.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, capes, and islands of South America.

**Surface.**—413. A long high range of mountains, called the *Andes*, extends along the west side of South America, near the Pacific Ocean, somewhat like the mountains on the west side of North America. Indeed the Andes may be considered as a continuation of the Rocky Mountains; but the Andes do not spread out so wide, and they are nearer the coast.

414. In the south, the Andes form a single ridge; but in the middle and north, there are two or three ridges with broad elevated valleys, or table-lands, half as high as the mountains, between the different ridges. On these table-lands are cultivated fields and large cities; and in the mountains around them are rich mines of silver and other metals. But the countries between the mountain ridges are almost shut out from the rest of the world. The sides of the Andes are generally too steep for rail-roads, or even for carriage-roads. There are just winding paths which only the sure-footed mules, donkeys and llamas can travel with safety.

415. The traveller, in ascending the Andes, finds along the lower slopes dense forests of palms, and other trees of warm countries; as he advances, he no longer meets with trees of this sort, but such as we have in our forests; further up are shrubs and gay-colored mountain flowers; then he comes to the dark, barren rocks, and here and there, extending far above him, are the high peaks covered with snow all the year.

416. Crossing the Andes is, in some places, very difficult and dangerous. There are deep gorges with steep banks, and at the bottom are rushing, foaming streams. Over some of these are curious bridges. Two ropes, made of twisted bark, are stretched across and tied to trees. Swung on the ropes is a kind of basket, in which the traveller sits and pulls himself over.

417. No mountains in the world have so many volcanoes as the Andes. *Cotopaxi* is one of the most noted. Its flames



414. SCENE IN THE ANDES.

are seen rising high above the lofty summit, and its roaring is heard far out on the Pacific Ocean. The Andes and neighboring countries are visited by terrible earthquakes, which sometimes destroy whole cities and bury thousands of people in the ruins.

418. On the east of the Andes is a vast low-land country. It includes three great divisions, —the *Plains of the Orinoco*, the *Plains of the Amazon*, and the *Plains on the south-west of the La Plata*. On the north of the Plains of the Amazon are the *Mountains of Guiana*; and on the south, the *Mountains of Brazil*.

419. The *Plains of the Orinoco* are called *Llanos*. Except along the margin of the river, there are no trees on the llanos. At one time of year, when it rains every day, they are covered with tall grass, mingled with flowers of every hue. At this season, immense herds of wild cattle and horses roam over these

plains. At another time of year, there is no rain for several months; the hot sun parches the ground, and every plant dies. The dry grass is then set on fire, to clear the ground for the next year. In the dry season, the cattle and horses retreat to pasture-lands near the mountains; and the great reptiles, which are very numerous on these plains, bury themselves in the ground, and remain in a torpid state till the return of the wet season.

420. The *Plains of the Amazon* are called *Setvas*. They are covered with the most wonderful forests in the world. There are palms, ferns, mahogany, rose-wood, dye-woods, and other trees, very large and tall, with the space between filled with shrubbery. Then, clinging to the trees, twining around them, and hanging down from their branches, are many kinds of vines covered with beautiful blossoms. The roots of some of these vines do not reach the ground, but wave in the air, from which they derive all their nourishment. They are thus called *air plants*. In these dense forests

# SOUTH AMERICA



year, there is no rain for  
parches the ground, and  
grass is then set on fire, to  
year. In the dry season,  
to pasture-lands near the  
reptiles, which are very  
bury themselves in the  
d state till the return of

amazon are called *Setras*.  
most wonderful forests in  
ferns, mahogany, rose-  
rees, very large and tall,  
with shrubbery. Then,  
round them, and hang-  
are many kinds of vines  
ns. The roots of some  
ne ground, but wave in  
all their nourishment.  
In these dense forests

are jo  
many

421.

Like t  
they p  
and ta  
of the  
plains

**Ri**

river

*Plata*

423.

Equat

a coun

424.

the w

the A

enteri

separ

river

are w

which

have

there

Its h

feet b

bloss

425.

the u

La

Ame

via,

its sh

temp

**M**

**and**

**C**

high

in P

wint

seaso

seaso

rent

dry

426.

Aries

are jaguars, tapirs, monkeys, serpents, parrots, and many other animals.

421. The **Plains of the La Plata** are called *Pampas*. Like the llanos, they have no trees. In the wet season they produce a coarse grass, mixed with rank clover and tall thistles, higher than a man's head. Hundreds of thousands of wild cattle and horses feed on these plains.

**Rivers.**—422. South America has three great rivers,—the *Orinoco*, the *Amazon*, and the *La Plata*.

423. The *Orinoco* rises in the mountains near the Equator, and flows northerly through the llanos, having a course of about 1600 miles.

424. The *Amazon* is the largest and longest river in the world. It is nearly 4000 miles long. It rises in the Andes, and flows easterly through the selvas, entering the Atlantic Ocean by two great mouths, separated by *Marajo* or *Joannes Island*. Many large rivers flow into the Amazon. Along the river-banks are wide marshes covered with tall reeds, amongst which turtles, alligators, and many kinds of serpents have their home. Floating on the river here and there is the wonderful water-lily, called *Victoria Regia*. Its huge leaves are sometimes ten feet long and six feet broad, in the midst of which is the large beautiful blossom, white and pink, with a golden centre.

425. The *La Plata* is a very large river formed by the union of the *Parana* and the *Uruguay*.

**Lakes.**—426. There are no large lakes in South America. *Titicaca*, on the borders of Peru and Bolivia, is remarkable for its elevated situation. Along its shores, and on an island in it, are ruins of ancient temples and other remains of Indian civilization.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the mountains, rivers, and lakes of South America.

**Climate.**—427. The climate, except on the high mountains and in the south, is hot. Except in Patagonia, there is no cold season like our winter. At one time of year, called the *dry season*, there is no rain for months; then the *wet season* comes on, during which it rains in torrents every day. The dew is very heavy in the dry season, almost like a shower of rain.

428. In ascending the mountains of the hot countries, one finds every variety of climate within a few

miles,—intense heat at the foot of the mountains, constant spring on the middle slopes, and perpetual winter on the summits. In some countries west of the Andes it never rains.

**Plants.**—429. No part of the world has such rank vegetation as the warm, moist countries of South America. The forests are so dense with trees, shrubs, and tangled vines, that one needs to cut a path in making his way through them.

430. Among the trees of the forests are the cocconut, sago, and many other kinds of palm trees; mahogany, rosewood, various kinds of dye-wood, and medicinal plants; the caoutchouc, from the sap of which india-rubber is made; and the cacao, from the fruit of which chocolate is made. One of the most important trees of the South American forests is the cinchona, from the bark of which a valuable medicine called quinine is extracted.

431. In the cultivated lands of the warm countries are raised coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pine apples, and many fine fruits and spices. Wheat and other grains are raised in the mountain valleys.

**Minerals.**—432. There are rich silver mines in the mountains of Peru and Bolivia; copper is plentiful in Chili; iron, gold, and diamonds are obtained in Brazil.



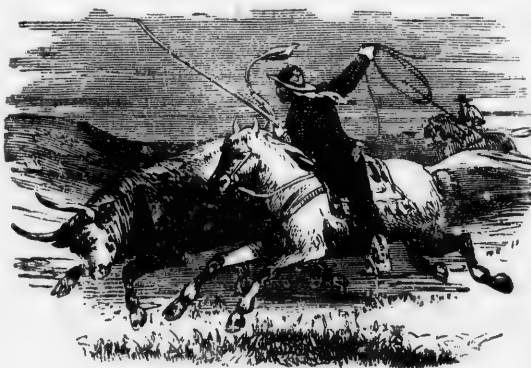
433. THE TAPIR.

**Animals.**—433. The *tapir* is the largest wild animal of South America. The *jaguar* is a ferocious animal like the tiger.

The *llama* and *alpaca* of the Andes yield a kind of wool. The llama is used as a beast of burden.

434. The marshes abound in *alligators* and huge *serpents*. In the forests are *parrots*, many kinds of beautiful birds, and troops of chattering *monkeys*. Far up on the Andes, among the rocks, lives the *condor*, the largest flying bird in the world.

435. There were no cattle and horses in South America when it was discovered. They were brought here by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and turned out on the plains to take care of themselves. Catching the cattle is an exciting sport in which the people greatly delight. Men, mounted on swift horses, pursue the herds, and when they come sufficiently near an ox they toss a rope, called a *lasso*, over his neck.



435. LASSOING CATTLE.

**Inhabitants.**—436. There are supposed to be about 27,000,000 of inhabitants in South America. Nearly all are Roman Catholics.

The white people are chiefly *Portuguese* in Brazil, and *Spaniards* in the other countries. They are not generally very industrious.

There are many negroes whose forefathers were brought from Africa as slaves.

Many of the Indians are savages, living on fish and wild fruits.

**Divisions.**—437. South America includes the following fourteen countries:—

| Name.                   | Capital.      |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| COLOMBIA.....           | Bogota.       |
| ECUADOR.....            | Quito.        |
| VENEZUELA.....          | Caracas.      |
| BRITISH GUIANA.....     | Georgetown.   |
| DUTCH GUIANA.....       | Paramaribo.   |
| FRENCH GUIANA.....      | Cayenne.      |
| BRAZIL.....             | Rio Janeiro.  |
| PERU.....               | Lima.         |
| BOLIVIA.....            | Chuquisaca.   |
| CHILI.....              | Santiago.     |
| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC..... | Buenos Ayres. |
| PARAGUAY.....           | Asuncion.     |
| URUGUAY.....            | Monte Video.  |
| PATAGONIA.....          |               |

**Towns.**—438. Rio Janeiro, often called Rio, the largest city in South America, has about 300,000 inhabitants.

**Government.**—439. Brazil is a *limited monarchy*. All the other countries are republics, except Guiana, which is divided amongst the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the countries of South America, and their capitals.

## COLOMBIA.

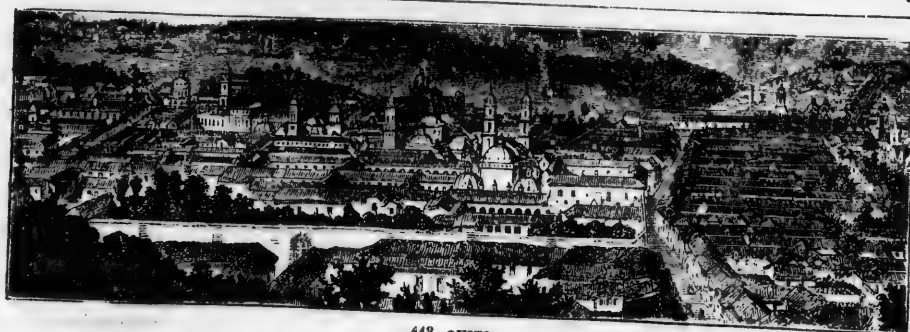
440. Colombia includes the narrow Isthmus of Panama, and extends southerly to the Equator.

In the western part of the country are mountains and high table-lands; in the south-east are the low grassy plains of the Orinoco.

The chief exports are cattle, hides, tropical fruits, and dye-wood.

A railway extends across the Isthmus from Aspinwall to Panama.

441. Bogota, the capital, and largest city, is on a high plateau in the middle of the country. Cartagena is the chief port.



443. QUITO.

### ECUADOR.

442. The west side of Ecuador is crossed by two ridges of the Andes. Most of the inhabitants reside on the table-land between these ridges. The country east of the Andes forms part of the forest-plains of the Amazon.

Ecuador contains *Chimborazo*, *Cotopaxi*, and other lofty volcanoes.

443. *Quito* is a large city, situated near the Equator, on table-land nearly two miles above the sea-level. Day and night are always of equal length at *Quito*, each being twelve hours long.

*Guayaquil* is the chief port.

### VENEZUELA.

444. Venezuela is crossed by mountain ridges and highlands in the north-west and south-east. Between these highlands are the llanos, covering a large part of the country.

445. The inhabitants give little attention to the cultivation of the soil. They depend chiefly upon their cattle, which feed on the plains. The highland forests yield valuable products.

Among the many useful trees is a kind of palm, from which *sago* is obtained; and the *cow-tree*, which yields a juice resembling milk.

446. *Caracas* is situated on the highlands in the north-west. Many years ago the city was laid in

ruins by a terrible earthquake. It being a public fast-day, many of the people were assembled in the churches, and 12,000 were killed by the falling buildings.

### GUIANA.

447. This is the only part of South America that is now owned by European nations. *British Guiana* lies on the west, *Dutch Guiana* in the middle, and *French Guiana* in the east.

448. The coast is low and level, the interior elevated and mountainous. The climate is very hot, humid, and unhealthy. The soil is fertile, producing sugarcane, coffee, pepper, cloves, Cayenne pepper, and tropical fruits.

449. A large proportion of the inhabitants are negroes. *Georgetown*, *Paramaribo*, and *Cayenne* are the principal cities.

### BRAZIL.

450. Brazil is the largest and most important division of South America. It is about as large as the Dominion of Canada, and has on its northern, western, and southern borders all the other countries of South America, except Chili and Patagonia.

451. Brazil includes nearly all the forest plains

of the Amazon, called *seltas*. In the south-east are table-lands and mountains.

452. Brazil has a warm, moist climate, and a very fertile soil. The products are, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, manioc, tobacco, Indian corn, vanilla, and all kinds of tropical fruits.

453. It is said that this country produces half the coffee which is used in the world. The coffee plant is a large shrub which bears a red berry, containing two hard substances resembling the two halves of a bean.

Vanilla is a vine which produces a kind of bean from which a delicious perfume is extracted.

454. The greater part of Brazil is covered with dense forests. The trees are very different from those in our forests. Some of them have beautiful blossoms. The palm grows tall and straight, and without branches. At the top is a tuft of long broad leaves. It has no bark like our trees, and the hardest part of the wood is on the outside. Mahogany, rose-wood, and other valuable products of the forest are brought down the Amazon, and exported to foreign countries.

455. The highland country in the south-east of Brazil has long been celebrated for its rich diamond mines.

456. The white inhabitants form about one-third the population. They are generally indolent, and consider labor disgraceful.

457. *Rio Janeiro* has a fine harbor. Its streets are lined with beautiful palms. Coffee and diamonds are the chief exports. Goods are carried chiefly by negro porters. The *coffee-carriers* go in companies, each carrying on his head a sack of coffee weighing 150 lbs.

*Bahia* is a large commercial city. *Para*, near the mouth of the Amazon, is well situated for exporting the products of the forest.

## PERU.

458. When discovered by the Spaniards, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili formed one large Indian Empire, the most civilized and powerful country in South America.

459. The Indians of Peru worshipped the Sun; and they had a curious legend that the *Inca*, or emperor, was the offspring of their god. The country was conquered, and the emperor treacherously put to death, by a Spaniard named Pizarro. Peru still contains ruins of Indian cities, temples, and aqueducts.

460. Travelling from the Pacific Ocean easterly through Peru, we first cross a narrow, sandy waste, traversed by streams which flow from the mountains. This is a desert region, with the exception of the river valleys, which are made very fertile by irrigation. We have next a broad mountain wall, broken by deep gorges, through which the rivers flow. Beyond this western mountain range are high table-lands and fertile valleys. Then away further east is a higher mountain range, with many lofty needle-like peaks, whose snow-capped summits pierce the clouds. On the east of these mountains we enter a vast forest country, called the *Montaña*, the slopes easterly, and sends many tributaries to the Amazon.

461. The civilized inhabitants of Peru live chiefly along the river valleys and on the table-lands. Some portions of the table-lands have a delightful climate, and are very fertile. On these high plains are many towns and villages.

462. Peru was formerly noted for its mineral wealth, and it still yields gold, silver, copper, and other minerals. The products of the field are various kinds of grain and vegetables; also sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco. A valuable substance called guano, found on the islands off the coast, has brought much wealth to the country.

463. *Lima* is seven miles from the sea, and is connected with *Callao* on the coast by a railway. *Cuzco*, the Indian capital, situated on the table-lands over two miles above the sea-level, contains the ruins of a temple of the Sun.

464. A railway has lately been constructed across the Andes from Lima to Oroya. It ascends the mountains along the valley of the Rimac, winding along the edge of deep gorges, and piercing lofty peaks by long dark tunnels.

## BOLIVIA.

465. The mountains are higher in Bolivia, and the table-land is broader, than in other countries of South America.

466. *Sorata*, nearly five miles high, is the highest peak in America.

West of the Andes the country is wild and barren. Mule paths are the only roads across the mountains. The silver mines of Bolivia were once the most productive in the world.

467. The cities are on the high table-lands. **Sucre**, or **Chuquisaca**, is nearly two miles above the sea-level. **La Paz** is the largest city. **Potosi** was once famous for its silver mines.

### CHILI

468. Chili, a long narrow country west of the Andes, is one of the most prosperous in South America.

469. **Aconcagua**, in Chili, was formerly considered the highest mountain peak in America.

470. The **climate** is temperate and the **soil** fertile. The products are grain, hemp, and potatoes.

The potato grows wild in Chili, and it was from this country that it was first obtained for cultivation.

471. Copper is plentiful, and large quantities are exported.

472. **Santiago** is a large city, situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Andes. **Valparaiso** is the principal port.

### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

473. A large part of this country consists of the **pampas**, which in the wet season are covered with coarse grass and tall thistles.

474. The inhabitants give little attention to the cultivation of the soil. Their wealth consists chiefly in the immense herds of cattle and horses which run wild over the plains.

On the pampas live a people called **Gauchos**, a mixed race of White and Indian. They are very fond of riding on horse-back, and of lassoing the wild cattle.

475. **Buenos Ayres**, the largest city, is situated on the La Plata, 150 miles from the sea. **Parana**, **Mendoza**, **Corrientes**, and **San Juan** are important cities.

### PARAGUAY.

476. Paraguay is the only country of South America which has no sea-coast. It has the river **Paraguay** on the west, and the **Parana** on the east.

477. Paraguay has a warm, healthy **climate**, and a fertile **soil**. The **products** are, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane. A wild shrub, called **maté**, or **Paraguay tea**, grows abundantly. The leaves are used in many parts of South America as we use China tea.

478. **Asuncion**, on the Paraguay, is the chief town.

### URUGUAY.

479. **Uruguay** is a small State, south of Brazil. It is a hilly country, affording rich pastures.

Cattle, horses, and sheep are numerous, and form the chief wealth of the country.

480. **Monte Video**, the chief town, is near the mouth of the La Plata.

### PATAGONIA.

481. Patagonia is a barren, rocky country, very hot in summer and very cold in winter.



481. PATAGONIANS.

The natives are uncivilized Indians, who often have much difficulty in obtaining sufficient food to keep themselves from starving.

### CHAPTER III. EUROPE.

**History.**—482. In early times Europe was inhabited by barbarous tribes who had no settled place of abode. Greece, a small country in the south-east, nearly surrounded by the sea, was the first to become civilized. Then Rome, in Italy, became the leading power, and gave laws to the world. After the Roman Empire had fallen into decay, there followed a period called the *Dark Ages*, during which hordes of barbarians from the north overran the whole continent. In more modern times the present nations of Europe were formed,—England, France, Germany, and Spain at first taking the lead; and then Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

483. About four hundred years ago, Spain, Portugal, England, and France began to send ships abroad over unknown seas, on voyages of discovery. Brave and hardy seamen crossed the Atlantic to America, and sailed around the south of Africa to India. Still later, the Dutch discovered Australia.

**Position.**—484. Europe is principally in the North Temperate Zone. It has the Arctic Ocean, on the north; Asia, on the east; the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, on the south; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the west.

The Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea, and Caucasus Mountains form the boundary between Europe and Asia.

**Coast.**—485. Europe has many seas and bays, extending far into the land,



492. MONT BLANC, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN EUROPE.

by which a large portion of the continent has the advantages of shipping.

The principal **Coast Waters** are,—the *White Sea*, the *North Sea*, the *Skager Rack*, the *Cattegat*, the *Baltic Sea*, the *Gulf of Bothnia*, *Gulf of Finland*, *Gulf of Riga*, *English Channel*, *Bay of Biscay*, *Strait of Gibraltar*, *Gulf of Lions*, *Gulf of Genoa*, *Strait of Otranto*, *Adriatic Sea*, *Archipelago*, *Dardanelles*, *Sea of Marmora*, *Bosphorus*, *Black Sea*, *Sea of Azor*, and *Caspian Sea*.

486. The principal **Capes** are, — *Nordkyn*, *Cape North*, the *Naze*, *Skaw*, *Cape Wrath*, *Cape Clear*, *Land's End*, *La Hogue*, *Finisterre*, *Roca*, *St. Vincent*, *Tarifa Point*, *Passaro*, *Spartivento*, *Leuca*, and *Matapam*.

487. The principal **Islands** are:—

In the Arctic Ocean, *Lofoden*, *Spitzbergen*, and *Nova Zembla*.

In the Atlantic, the *Faroe*, the *British Isles*, and the *Azores*.

In the Mediterranean, the *Balearic Isles*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Elba*, *Corsica*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Isles*, *Candia*, *Cyprus*, and many small islands east of Greece.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, capes, and islands of Europe.

**Area.**—488. Europe contains about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the Earth.

**Surface.**—489. Europe consists of a lowland plain in the north-east, and a highland region in the west and south. The **Lowlands** extend from the North Sea to the Ural Mountains, including about two-thirds of the whole area. The **Highlands** include Norway, Spain, Portugal, the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, the south of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Greece.

490. The principal **Mountains** are,—the *Scandinavian Mountains*, in Norway; the *Ural*, in Russia; the *Caucasus*, between the Caspian and Black Seas; the *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; the *Alps*, in France, Italy, and Switzerland; the *Apennines*, in Italy; the *Carpathian*, in Austria; and the *Balkan*, in Turkey.

491. The *Scandinavian Mountains* form an irregular wall along the Atlantic coast of Norway. They are much broken by deep ravines.

492. The **Alps** are the grandest mountains of Europe. Many of the high peaks are covered with snow throughout the year. *Mont Blanc*, about three miles above the sea-level, is the highest of these peaks. In the valleys along the mountain sides are vast masses of ice, called *glaciers*. The great pressure from above causes the glaciers to move slowly down until they reach the warmer levels, where they melt and give rise to rivers.

493. On the lower slopes of the Alps are large pine forests. The most noted of these lies on the north, and is called the *Black Forest*.

Narrow roads wind along the steep sides of the Alps, leading to pretty villages nestled high up among the hills, with lofty snow-capped peaks rising far above them. In some of the high valleys are beautiful lakes



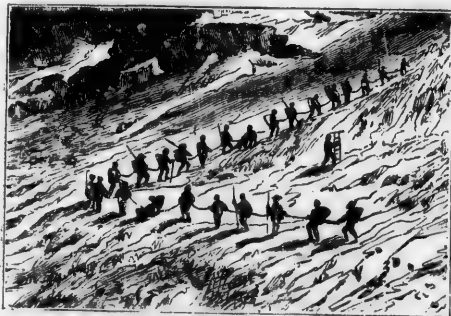
494. ICE-RIVER—GLACIER OF THE RHONE.

fed by glaciers, with orchards and vineyards sloping down to their shores.

494. Many travellers visit the Alps every year, to enjoy the beautiful scenery, to hunt the wild deer in the forests or the chamois among the cliffs and crags, to examine the wonderful *ice-rivers* or glaciers; and the bolder ones, to climb the icy steepes to the highest peaks.

495. This mountain-climbing is very dangerous. Sometimes the traveller loses his footing on the ice, or an immense mass of snow slips from above and dashes him over a fearful precipice. There are deep *crevasses*, or openings in the ice, covered over with loose snow. Travellers require to take guides who know the way. They go in file, one behind another, tied together with ropes; and thus if one slips the others will hold him up. Sometimes they are overtaken by drifting, blinding snow-storms, and they lose their way and are frozen to death.

496. High up on one of the mountains of Switzerland, nearly two miles above the sea-level, is a house called the *Monastery of St. Bernard*, founded nine hundred years ago it is occupied by the monks of St. Bernard, who have long been noted for their kindness in saving travellers lost on the mountains. These monks have wonderfully sagacious dogs, which hunt out those who have fallen exhausted amid the snows.



495. ALPINE CLIMBING.

497. Between France and Italy are high carriage-roads over the Alps. A wonderful railway-tunnel has also been made through a high peak called *Mont Cenis*. This tunnel, or passage-way, is about seven and a half miles long, twenty-six feet wide, and twenty feet high.

**Rivers.**—498. The rivers of Europe are not so long and large as those of the other great divi-



496. MONASTERY OF ST. BERNARD.

sions of the Earth. If we stretch a line on the map from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Ural Mountains, we shall divide the rivers into two groups. Flowing towards the north and west are the *Dwina*, *Vistula*, *Oder*, *Elbe*, *Rhine*, *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Tagus*; flowing southerly and westerly are the *Volga*, *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Danube*, and *Rhone*.

499. The *Volga*, over 2000 miles long, and the *Danube*, about two-thirds as long, are the largest rivers of Europe.

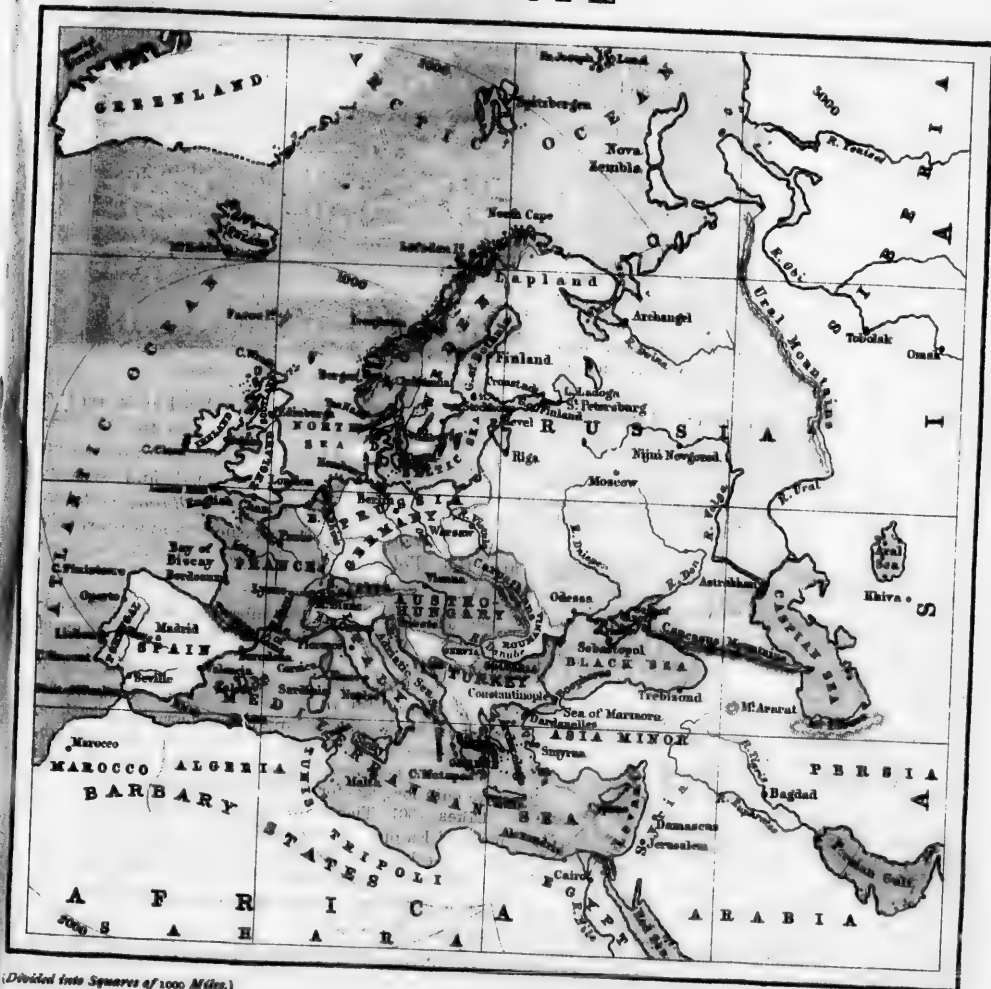
500. The *Rhine*, flowing from the Alps, is one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. Along its shores are pretty villages, large cities, charming valleys, and vine-clad hills. In some places it flows past high, rocky cliffs, crowned with grim stone castles, which were built long ago for defence in times of war.

**Lakes.**—501. There are many small lakes in the north of Europe. *Ladoga*, 130 miles long, is the largest. The lakes in the Alpine valleys are celebrated for their beauty. *Geneva* and *Constance* are the largest.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the mountains, rivers, and lakes of Europe.

**Climate.**—502. Europe has a milder climate than any other part of the world at the same distance from the Equator. The western side, being near the warm waters of the ocean, has a

# EUROPE



ERNARD.

etch a line on the  
altar to the Ural  
rivers into two  
north and west  
lbe, Rhine, Seine,  
erly and westerly  
r, Danube, and

ong, and the Dan-  
the largest rivers of

the Alps, is one of  
world. Along its  
charming valleys,  
it flows past high,  
one castles, which  
mes of war.  
small lakes in the  
s long, is the larg-  
eys are celebrated  
nce are the largest.  
mountains, rivers,

milder climate  
ld at the same  
ne western side,  
he ocean, has a

milder  
in the

**Pro**  
duce o  
the m  
worm.  
kinds  
count  
the A  
mosse

**Min**  
from t  
in Bri  
tain a  
Russi  
marbl  
Russi

**A**  
lume  
deer  
cent  
and  
beau  
eagl



is

milder climate than the interior. The winters in the north are intensely cold.

**Products.**—503. The southern countries produce olives, figs, oranges, grapes, tobacco, and the mulberry, which yields food for the silkworm. The central countries produce the various kinds of grain and vegetables. The northern countries yield barley, oats, and pasturage. Near the Arctic Ocean nothing will grow but lichens, mosses, and stunted shrubs.

**Minerals.**—504. Gold is obtained in large quantities from the Ural Mountains in Russia. Iron is plentiful in Britain, France, Sweden, and Russia; coal, in Britain and Belgium; copper, in Britain, Norway, and Russia; lead, in Britain and Spain; tin, in Britain; marble, in Italy and Greece; and salt, in Austria, Russia, and Britain.

**Animals.**—505. The wild animals are not numerous or large. In the north are the reindeer and various fur-bearing animals; in the central countries are bears, wolves, wild boars, and various kinds of deer. The *chamois* is a beautiful animal inhabiting the Alps. Large eagles are also found among the Alps.



505. CHAMOIS.

**Inhabitants.**—506. The population of Europe is about 300,000,000. The countries which are

most thickly peopled are Belgium and England.

Most of the inhabitants of Europe believe in the Christian religion. In the southern countries they are mostly Roman Catholics; in Britain, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and North Germany the majority are Protestants; in Russia, Turkey, and Greece they belong to what is called the Greek Church. In Turkey there are also many Mohammedans, who believe in Mohammed—a false prophet who lived more than twelve hundred years ago.

**Divisions.**—507. Europe includes eighteen countries or political divisions, which are given in the following table:—

| Name.                | Population. | Capital.                        |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| BRITISH ISLES .....  | 32,000,000  | London.                         |
| NORWAY AND SWEDEN .. | 6,000,000   | { Christiania and<br>Stockholm. |
| DENMARK.....         | 1,800,000   | Copenhagen.                     |
| RUSSIA ..            | 71,000,000  | St. Petersburg.                 |
| GERMAN EMPIRE.....   | 40,000,000  | Berlin.                         |
| AUSTRO-HUNGARY.....  | 36,000,000  | Vienna.                         |
| HOLLAND.....         | 3,800,000   | The Hague.                      |
| BELGIUM.....         | 5,000,000   | Brussels.                       |
| FRANCE.....          | 36,000,000  | Paris.                          |
| SWITZERLAND .....    | 2,600,000   | Berne.                          |
| SPAIN.....           | 16,800,000  | Madrid.                         |
| PORTUGAL.....        | 4,400,000   | Lisbon.                         |
| ITALY.....           | 25,000,000  | Rome.                           |
| TURKEY.....          | 10,500,000  | Constantinople.                 |
| ROUMANIA.....        | 4,500,000   | Bucharest.                      |
| SERVIA.....          | 1,300,000   | Belgrade.                       |
| MONTENEGRO .....     | 130,000     | Cettigné.                       |
| GREECE.....          | 1,450,000   | Athens.                         |

There are also in Europe two very small countries—*Andorra*, in the Pyrenees Mountains, and *Liechtenstein*, on the Upper Rhine, north of Switzerland.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the countries of Europe, and their capitals.

**Government.**—508. Most of the countries of Europe are called limited monarchies, because the laws are made by the sovereigns, assisted by parliaments elected by the people.

The Czar of Russia rules his empire without the assistance of a parliament.

Switzerland and France are republics.

## THE BRITISH ISLES.

509 The British Isles consist of two large islands—*Great Britain* and *Ireland*—and many neighboring small islands.

**History.**—510. When Britain was first visited by the Romans, more than nineteen hundred years ago, the country was covered with forests, and inhabited by barbarous tribes, who lived by hunting and fishing, clothed themselves with skins of wild animals, and stained their bodies with the juice of herbs.

**Position.**—511. The British Isles are in the northern part of the North Temperate Zone. The Atlantic Ocean lies on the north and west: the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel are on the east and south, separating Britain from the mainland of Europe.

512 The **Strait of Dover**, at the narrowest part, is twenty-one miles wide. It has been proposed to make a tunnel under this strait for the passage of rail-cars between England and France.

**Climate.**—513. The prevailing winds come from the south-west, over the warm waters of the Atlantic, bringing heat and moisture; hence the climate is milder and more humid than in most countries as far north.

**Area.**—514. Great Britain is about three-fourths the size of Ontario: it is the largest European island. Ireland is nearly as large as Lake Superior.

515 Great Britain includes three countries—*England*, in the south; *Wales*, in the west; and *Scotland*, in the north.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

**History.**—516. The name *Britain* is derived from the Britons, the early inhabitants of the country.

Twelve or thirteen hundred years ago several German tribes came from Denmark and took possession of the southern part of the island. The Britons were driven from their homes: some of them crossed to the north of France, others took refuge on the mountains of Wales, where their descendants still live.

The name *England* is derived from *Angles*, one of the German tribes which settled in the country.

**Coast.**—517. The principal **Coast Waters** are: *Mouth of the Humber*, the *Wash*, and the *Mouth of the Thames*, on the east; *Spithead*, *Solent*, *Plymouth Sound*, *Falmouth Harbor*, and *Mount's Bay*, on the south; *Bristol Channel*, *Cardigan Bay*, *Menai Strait*, *Mouth of the Mersey*, *Morecambe Bay*, and *Solway Firth*, on the west.

Near the mouth of the Thames are dangerous shoals, called the *Goodwin Sands*, on which many ships are wrecked every year.

518. The principal **Capes** are—*Flamborough Head*, *Spurn Head*, *North Foreland*, the *Needles*, *Portland Point*, *Start Point*, *Lizard Point*, *Land's End*, and *St. David's Head*.

519. The principal **Islands** on the coast are the *Isle of Wight*, *Scilly Isles*, and *Channel Isles*, on the south; and the *Isle of Man* and *Anglesey*, on the west.

520. The *Isle of Wight*, varied with high hills and rich valleys, is noted for its beauty. The Queen has here a favorite residence, called *Osborne House*.

521. The **Channel Isles**, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, are near the coast of France. The islands yield apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits, in great abundance.

522. The *Isle of Man*, in the middle of the Irish Sea, contains valuable lead mines. The inhabitants are called *Manx*.

523. *Anglesey* is separated from the mainland by *Menai Strait*. The strait is crossed by two wonderful bridges—a Suspension Bridge for ordinary travel, and the *Britannia Tubular Bridge* for rail-cars.

The Tubular Bridge consists of an immense tube of iron, 1513 feet in length, resting on stone towers one hundred feet above the water. *Anglesey* is noted for its stone tables and other curious remains of a superstitious people called *Druids*. The copper mines of the island have yielded immense wealth.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, capes, and islands of England and Wales.

**Area.**—524. England and Wales together are rather more than half as large as the Province of Ontario.

**Surface.**—525. The eastern side of England, including the greater part, is low and level, or

# ENGLAND & WALES



angles, one of  
country.

t Waters  
h, and the  
Spithead,  
harbor, and  
Channel,  
the Mersey,  
the west.

ous shoals,  
y ships are

Head, Spurn  
Point, Start  
Head.

coast are.  
nnel Isles,  
Anglesey,

h hills and  
Queen has  
use

Alderney,  
The islands  
ts, in great

Irish Sea,  
bitants are

ainland by  
wonderful  
travel, and

ube of iron,  
undred feet  
e tables and  
lled Druids.  
ne wealth.

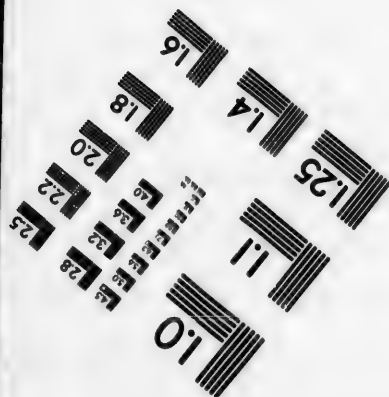
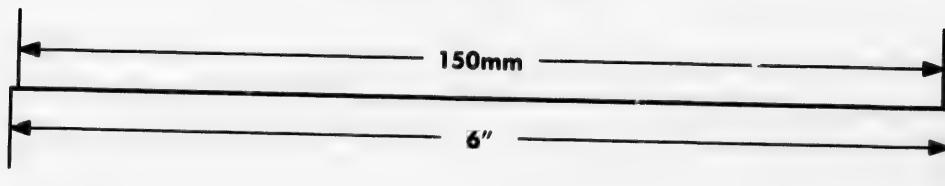
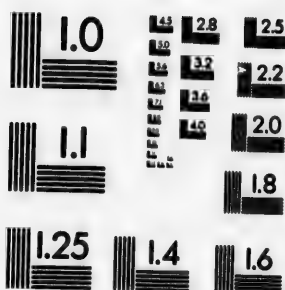
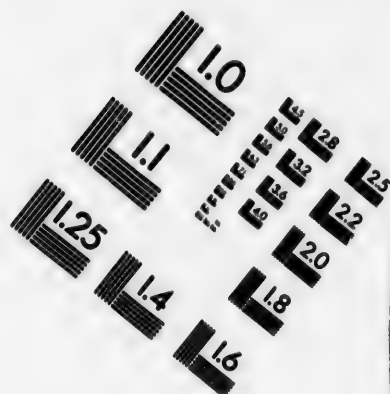
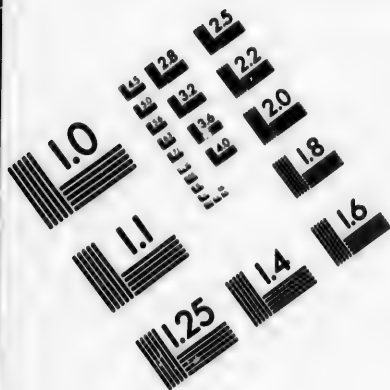
t waters,

gether are  
province of

England,  
level, or



# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



APPLIED IMAGE, Inc.  
1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, NY 14609 USA  
Phone: 716/482-0300  
Fax: 716/288-5989

© 1993, Applied Image, Inc., All Rights Reserved

10  
1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5  
2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.3 7.1 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.2 12.5 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.5 25.0 28.0 32.0 36.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 56.0 63.0 71.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

10  
1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5  
2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.3 7.1 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.2 12.5 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.5 25.0 28.0 32.0 36.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 56.0 63.0 71.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

ial  
ne  
th  
th  
by  
ele  
sta

no  
Tl  
th  
lia  
Bj  
on  
th  
Fr

fr  
th  
th  
me

sia  
In

El  
Se

fr  
co  
mi  
of  
dri  
no  
of

undulating; the western side is mountainous. A large part of the country slopes towards the east.

The **Mountains** are, the *Cheviot Hills*, the *Pennine Range*, and the *Cumberland Mountains*, in the north; the *Cambrian Mountains*, covering a large part of Wales; and the *Devonian Mountains*, in the south-west.

**Snowdon**, in the north-west of Wales, 3500 feet high, is the highest peak.

**Rivers.**—526. The principal rivers are, the *Tyne*, *Tees*, *Humber* (*Ouse*, *Trent*), *Great Ouse*,

and *Thames*, on the east; and the *Severn* and *Mersey*, on the west.

The **Thames** and **Severn**, the two largest rivers, are about two hundred and twenty miles in length.

**Lakes.**—527. The principal lakes are in the glens of the *Cumberland Mountains*. The most important are, *Windermere*, *Derwentwater*, and *Ullswater*. They are celebrated for their beauty, and are a favorite resort of tourists.

**Products.**—528. England owes much of her greatness to her immense mineral wealth. The most important minerals are, *coal*, *iron*, *copper*,



534. PART OF WINDSOR CASTLE

*tin*, *lead*, and *salt*. They are found chiefly in the north and west.

529. The soil is carefully cultivated, and yields large crops of grain and vegetables. The south-western counties are celebrated for fine orchards; the south-east, for the culture of hops, which are used in the manufacture of beer.

530. A large part of the country is devoted to pas-

turage. Cattle, horses, and sheep are very numerous, and great attention is given to the improvement of breeds.

531. England exceeds every country in the world in the variety and value of its manufactures. These include cottons, woollens, silks, and all kinds of metallic goods. The manufacturing towns are generally in the coal districts.

532. The extensive manufactures give rise to trade,

so that England is the greatest commercial country in the world. Cotton, silk, and other raw materials, are brought from foreign countries, and manufactured goods are exported.

**General Features.**—533. A large part of England is owned by wealthy noblemen, who rent their lands to tenants, or hire a large number of laborers to work them. The landlord lives in a splendid castle or palace, and the laborers in humble cottages.

534. The rich green fields are generally separated by hedges of shrubs, which add greatly to the beauty of the country. Large tracts are devoted to parks and forests, containing stately elms, oaks, and other trees, planted many hundred years ago. These beautiful woodlands are inhabited by deer, rabbits, foxes, and other wild animals. The chase, or hunting on horseback, is a favorite sport. Windsor Forest, including the park in which stands the Queen's Castle, covers an area of 12,400 acres.

**Inhabitants.**—535 The population of England and Wales in 1871 was 22,700,000.

Some of the inhabitants possess great wealth; others are miserably poor, one in every twenty-three being a pauper. The wealthy and middle classes are generally well educated, but the poor are very ignorant.

The most noted institutions of learning are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

**Towns.**—536. England has many large and important cities. The following are the largest:—

*London (3,445,000), Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle, Bradford, Stoke, Hull, and Portsmouth.*

537. **London**, the capital of the British Empire, is situated on both sides of the River Thames forty miles from the sea. It is the largest and wealthiest city in the world. The river is crowded with ships from all parts of the globe; and the streets are so thronged with men and vehicles that railways have been constructed under the streets to enable people to move from place to place with ease. There are several bridges over the river, and also a tunnel or passageway under it. London has many splendid buildings. *St. Paul's Cathedral* is a magnificent church. *Westminster Abbey* is the place where the Sovereigns are crowned, and where the illustrious dead are buried.

538. **Liverpool**, near the mouth of the Mersey, is the second city in population and commerce. Its docks, where ships load and unload, extend five or six miles along the river. **Bristol** and **Hull** rank next as commercial cities.

539. **Portsmouth** is the head-quarters of the British Navy. Its dock-yards cover one hundred and twenty acres, and its harbor is crowded with war-ships. **Flymouth** and **Devonport** are also important naval stations.

540. **Manchester** is a great manufacturing city, forming the centre of the cotton manufacture. Its factories are immense brick buildings, over a hundred in number, from five to eight stories high. **Leeds** is the great centre of the woollen manufacture.

541. **Birmingham**, near the centre of England, is the most noted city in the world for the manufacture of

all kinds of metal goods. The surrounding country is covered with furnaces, forges, and foundries. **Sheffield** is noted for its cutlery; **Worcester**, for its porcelain; and **Kidderminster**, for its carpets.

542. **Stoke-upon-Trent** is in the centre of a district called *The Potteries*, celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware. The district is covered with cone-shaped kilns, or baking-ovens, with tall chimneys. It was here that Josiah Wedgwood did so much to improve the manufacture of earthenware.



537. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Liverpool, Manchester, Bir-  
 Bristol, Newcastle, Brud-  
 rtismouth.

of the British Empire, is  
 the River Thames forty  
 the largest and we most  
 ver is crowded with ships  
 ; and the streets are so  
 hicles that railways have  
 streets to enable people to  
 th ease. There are several  
 also a tunnel or passage-  
 many splendid buildings.  
 nificant church. West-  
 where the Sovereigns are  
 rious dead are buried.  
 outh of the Mersey, is the  
 l commerce. Its docks,  
 l, extend five or six miles  
 Hull rank next as com-

ad-quarters of the British  
 one hundred and twenty  
 ed with war-ships. Fly-  
 important naval stations.  
 eat manufacturing city,  
 ton manufacture. Its  
 buildings, over an  
 eight stories high.  
 he woollen manufactu-  
 centre of England, is the  
 for the manufacture of  
 metal goods. The sur-  
 country is covered with  
 forges, and foundries.  
 noted for its cutlery;  
 for its porcelain; and  
 ster, for its carpets.

te-upon-Trent is in the  
 district called The Pot-  
 rated for the manufac-  
 kinds of earthenware.  
 t is covered with cone-  
 s, or baking-ovens, with  
 eys. It was here that  
 gwood did so much to  
 manufacture of earthen-

# SCOTLAND





**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the mountains, rivers, lakes, and chief cities of England and Wales.

### SCOTLAND.

**History.**—543. Scotland was once a separate kingdom, and had kings of its own. In those times it was often at war with England; and the inhabitants of the Border districts lived in the greatest insecurity.

In 1603 James VI. of Scotland, being the nearest heir to the English throne, became King of England; and about one hundred years later the Parliaments of the two countries were united.

**Coast.**—544. The coast of Scotland is very irregular, and in many places it is rocky and elevated.

The chief **Coast Waters** are,—*Pentland Firth*, on the north; *Dornoch Firth*, *Moray Firth*, *Firth of Tay*, and *Firth of Forth*, on the east; *Solway Firth*, on the south; *Firth of Clyde*, and *Loch Linnhe*, on the west.

The **Firths of Forth and Clyde** are of the greatest importance to commerce. They are connected by a canal. *Moray Firth* and *Loch Linnhe* are connected by the *Caledonian Canal*. This canal, which is about 60 miles in length, passes through Glenmore, and is bordered by wild mountain scenery.

545. Small **islands** are numerous. They are included chiefly in three groups:—the *Orkneys* and *Shetlands*, on the north; and the *Hebrides*, on the west.

546. The *Orkneys* produce oats and vegetables. The *Shetland Isles* are noted for their wild ponies. Both groups are destitute of trees.

547. The *Hebrides* include about five hundred small islands. *Lewis* is the largest. *Skye* is noted for its beautiful mountain scenery. *Staffa* is noted for Fingal's Cave, a large cavern opening from the sea, studded along its sides with huge pillars of rock. *King* is noted for a cave in which all the inhabitants of the island were smoked to death by a hostile clan.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters and islands of Scotland.

**Area.**—548. Scotland is about one-fourth the size of Ontario.

**Surface.**—549. Scotland is a mountainous

country, especially in the north. The northern portions are called the *Highlands*; the southern, the *Lowlands*.

550. The *Highlands* are rugged and wild. They are broken in many places by fearful precipices and deep glens. When concealed by blinding snows or thick fogs which often envelop the Highlands, these precipices are very dangerous to the mountain traveller. *Glenmore*, or "the Great Glen," extending from *Moray Firth* to *Loch Linnhe*, divides the Highlands into two sections.

551. The *Grampians*, on the south of *Glenmore*, are the highest mountains in the British Islands. They are so rocky and steep that they form an almost impassable wall, except along the narrow passes where the streams break through. *Ben Nevis*, 4406 feet high, is the highest point.

552. The Highlands have often been a refuge in times of war and persecution. *Glencoe*, a valley in the Western Highlands, is noted for the disgraceful massacre of its inhabitants, the *MacDonalds*, by a party of British soldiers, about two hundred years ago.

**Rivers.**—553. The streams are generally short and rapid. The *Tay* and the *Clyde* (noted for shipbuilding along its banks) are the most important rivers.

**Lakes.**—554. Small lakes, called *lochs*, are numerous. They are generally in mountain glens, and are bordered by high cliffs.

*Loch Lomond*, twenty miles long, is the largest lake in Great Britain. *Loch Leven* is noted for its castle on an island, in which the Scottish Queen Mary was once imprisoned.

**Products.**—555. The soil in the Lowlands is carefully cultivated, and yields large crops of grain and vegetables. The Highlands are cold and rainy, and better suited to pasturage. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and many of the inhabitants are shepherds.

Coal and iron are abundant in the central parts of Scotland. The manufactures are similar to those of England.

**Inhabitants.**—556. The population in 1871 was 3,350,000.

The Scotch are generally intelligent and industrious.



554. LAKE SCENE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The Highlanders are hardy and brave, and speak a language called *Gaelic*. They were formerly divided into *clans*, as the *Campbells*, the *MacDonalds*. Each clan was governed by its own chief.

**Towns.**—557. The largest cities of Scotland are,—*Glasgow* (566,000), *Edinburgh*, *Dundee*, *Aberdeen*, *Paisley*, and *Greenock*.

558. *Edinburgh*, the capital of Scotland, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is built on two ridges of hills, separated by a deep narrow valley, and connected by bridges. One ridge is occupied by the *New Town*, which has many broad streets and fine squares. The more elevated ridge has many large old buildings, and is called the *Old Town*. On a bold rock, at one extremity of this hill, is the *Castle*, so noted in Scottish history; at the other extremity is the equally celebrated *Holyrood House*, the palace of the Scottish Sovereigns.

559. *Glasgow*, on the Clyde, is noted for its manufactures, including cotton goods, engines, all kinds of machinery, and iron ships. It is here that the most celebrated ocean steamers are built. James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, made his first experiments at Glasgow.

560. *Paisley* is noted for its shawl and thread manufactures; *Kilmarnock*, for its carpets; *Dundee*, for its linen; *Aberdeen*, for its shipbuilding; *Peterhead*, for its fine granite. *Perth*, once the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful city. The stone on which the kings sat during the coronation ceremony was removed many centuries ago to Westminster Abbey.

*Dumbarton* is noted for its ancient castle; *Bannock-*

*burn*, for a victory gained by King Robert the Bruce over the English.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the mountains, rivers, lakes, and chief towns of Scotland.

## IRELAND.

**History.**—561. Ireland once comprised several small independent kingdoms. The quarrels of the kings led to the conquest of the country by the English about seven hundred years ago. Ireland has often been disturbed by violent political agitation.

**Coast.**—562. Ireland has many bays and harbors. The most important are:—

*Lough Foyle*, *Belfast Lough*, *Dublin Bay*, *Cork Harbor*, *Bantry Bay*, *Kenmare Bay*, *Dingle Bay*, *Trillick Bay*, *Mouth of the Shannon*, *Galway Bay*, *Clew Bay*, and *Donegal Bay*.

563. On the north coast, 10 miles from Coleraine, is the *Giants' Causeway*, consisting of many thousands of closely-connected pillars of rock, which rise out of the sea, and appear in the distance like a work of art. According to Irish legend, this natural wonder was the work of giants, who were trying to make a road across the sea to Scotland.

**Surface.**—564. Ireland is generally low and level. At various places near the coast are mountain masses. The most important are the *Donegal Mountains*, in the north; the *Mourne*

# IRELAND



(Divided into Squares of 100 Miles.)

7  
li  
li  
d  
at  
4  
th  
tv  
ar  
th  
su  
be  
ro  
no  
th  
th  
fac  
mi  
cel  
the  
per  
t  
fac  
its  
for  
lan  
kin  
ma  
E

and the *Wicklow Mountains*, in the east; and *Magillicuddy's Reeks*, in the south-west.

**Carn Tual** (3400 feet), in the *Magillicuddy's Reeks*, is the highest point.

565. Large bogs extend across the middle of the country. They are covered many feet deep with a black substance called peat, formed from partially decayed mosses. Peat is cut into small blocks, dried in the sun, and used as fuel.



563. GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.

**Rivers.**—566. The most important rivers are the *Foyle*, the *Liffey*, and the *Shannon*.

The *Shannon*, 250 miles long, is much the largest river. It forms several lakes.

**Lakes.**—567. Small lakes, called *loughs*, are numerous.

**Lough Neagh**, 17 miles long, is the largest lake. Its waters contain mineral substances which cause wood placed in them to assume the appearance of stone.

**Lough Derg** has many small islands. *Station Isle* is noted as a place of pilgrimage, hundreds resorting here annually for fasting and prayer.

The **Lakes of Killarney**, near *Carn Tual*, are noted for their beautiful scenery. They are often visited by travellers.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, mountains, rivers, and lakes of Ireland.

**Products.**—568. Ireland has a moist climate, which makes it better adapted to grazing than tillage. Its fields are so beautifully green, that it has been called the *Emerald Isle*.

Potatoes, wheat, oats, and flax are cultivated. Much attention is given to the rearing of cattle, sheep, and swine.

569. **Manufacturing** is carried on mostly in the north. Linen goods are the most important manufactures.

The **exports** consist of grain, butter, cheese, cattle, bacon, and linen.

**Inhabitants.**—570. The population of Ireland in 1871 was 5,400,000. In 1841 it was nearly double this number.

Many of the Irish are very poor, live in miserable cabins, and rent their small farms from rich landlords; but they are cheerful and kind-hearted. Large numbers emigrate every year to America. Many of the landlords live in England.

The Irish are generally Roman Catholics, except in the north.

**Divisions.**—571. Ireland is divided into four *Provinces*: *Ulster*, in the north; *Leinster*, in the east; *Munster*, in the south; and *Connaught*, in the west. The island is also divided into thirty-two Counties.

**Towns.**—572. **Dublin**, the capital of Ireland, near the mouth of the *Liffey*, is a fine city, containing many magnificent public buildings. *Phoenix Park*, near the city, is beautifully ornamented with trees, ponds, and winding roads.

573. **Belfast** is the most important town in the north of Ireland, and is noted for its linen manufactures.

**Londonderry** is celebrated for its resistance to the besieging army of James II. Its inhabitants, though in a starving condition, refused to surrender.

574. **Cork**, the chief city in the south, has one of the best harbors in the world. The steamers between England and America call at *Queenstown*, in *Cork Harbor*, to land and receive the mails.

**Limerick**, on the *Shannon*, is noted for the manufacture of lace. **Galway** is an important sea-port.

**Dublinasloe** has the largest cattle and sheep fair in Ireland.

575. **Parsonstown** has in its neighborhood Lord Rosse's telescope—the largest in the world. At **Youghal** Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the culture of the potato. Near **Trim**, in County Meath, the Duke of Wellington was born. Not far distant is the **Hill of Tara**, noted in ancient times for its palace, in which the kings, clergy, and bards met to deliberate on public affairs. The Irish have great love for this spot.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the chief cities of Ireland.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

**Government.**—576. England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland form one kingdom, called the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

577. The Sovereign, either a king or a queen, is assisted in governing the country by a *Parliament*. The Parliament consists of two bodies of men, called the *House of Lords* and the *House of Commons*.

578. The Lords hold their office for life; and when a Lord dies, he is succeeded by his eldest son, or nearest male heir. The Commons are elected by the people.

579. Great Britain has a larger fleet than any other country, and her war-ships are found on almost every ocean and sea. The army, though not so large as in some of the countries of Europe, is very large, well-drilled, and powerful.

**The British Empire.**—580. The British Isles form a very small part of the Earth; but we have seen that they contain a great many people and very much wealth. They became so crowded with people, that during the past two hundred and fifty years large numbers have emigrated to newly discovered countries, as America and Australia, forming *British Colonies*. The armies and fleets of Britain have also gone abroad and conquered large and populous countries, as in the south of Asia and Africa.

581. The British Isles, together with all the countries in different parts of the world ruled over by Great Britain, form the *British Empire*. This great

Empire includes about one-sixth of the land on the Earth, and contains about one-sixth of the Earth's inhabitants.

582. The principal countries of the Empire are:—

The *British Isles*, in Europe; *British India*, in Asia; *Cape Colony* and *Natal*, in Africa; the *Dominion of Canada*, *Newfoundland*, and many of the *West India Islands*, in America; *Australia*, *Tasmania*, and *New Zealand*, in the Pacific Ocean.

### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

583. The kingdoms of Norway and Sweden were united under one king about sixty years ago.

Sweden was formerly held in subjection by Denmark. About three hundred and fifty years ago a Swedish prince, named Gustavus Vasa, escaped from prison in Denmark to his own country. He lived some time among the peasants, wore their dress, and worked with them. When a favorable opportunity presented itself, he roused his countrymen, and helped them to gain their independence.

584. Norway is a rugged, mountainous country. The mountains are broken by deep narrow valleys with steep sides. Long ago, before Norway and Sweden were united, a Scottish army, sent to aid Sweden against Norway, marched into one of these valleys. The peasants hurled rocks upon them from above, and only two out of nine hundred escaped alive!

585. Sweden consists of the lower mountain slopes, and of low plains next the Baltic.

Grain and vegetables are cultivated in the lowlands of the south; the mountain slopes and northern portions of the country are devoted to pasture. On the mountains are extensive forests of pines and firs. Many tall straight trees are cut in these forests, floated down the rivers, and taken to other countries, to be used as masts for ships.

586. Sweden is noted for its iron mines. The iron yields steel of the finest quality. Although England has abundance of iron, it imports Swedish iron for its

one-sixth of the land on the about one-sixth of the Earth's

countries of the Empire are:—  
in Europe; *British India*, in  
and *Natal*, in Africa; the *Do-*  
*nefoundland*, and many of the  
America; *Australia*, *Tasmania*,  
the Pacific Ocean.

## AND SWEDEN.

of Norway and Sweden  
one king about sixty years

held in subjection by Den-  
hundred and fifty years ago a  
Gustavus Vasa, escaped from  
to his own country. He lived  
peasants, wore their dress, and  
When a favorable opportunity  
sed his countrymen, and helped  
pendence.

ugged, mountainous coun-  
s are broken by deep narrow  
sides. Long ago, before  
en were united, a Scottish  
Sweden against Norway,  
these valleys. The peasants  
them from above, and only  
dred escaped alive!  
ists of the lower mountain  
ains next the Baltic.

s are cultivated in the lowlands  
ountain slopes and northern por-  
re devoted to pasture. On the  
sive forests of pines and fir-  
rees are cut in these forests,  
ra, and taken to other countries,  
r ships.

ed for its iron mines. The iron  
at quality. Although Englan-  
it imports Swedish iron for its

best cutlery. There are also copper and silver mines  
in Sweden.

587. Mining has been carried on so long, that large under-  
ground chambers have been formed by the miners. A King  
of Sweden once had these chambers lighted up, and held a  
baquet in them.

588. In Norway the people often live far apart. In  
such places the teachers travel about, staying a day or  
two in one place, then in another.

589. *Stockholm* is the capital and largest  
city of Sweden. *Christiania* is the capital of  
Norway. *Gottenborg* and *Bergen* are import-  
ant sea-ports.



590. A LAPP IN HIS SLED.

590. In the north of Sweden, and extending east to  
the White Sea in Russia, is a very cold country called  
*Lappland*. The Lapps are a curious people. Their  
food consists largely of the milk and flesh of the rein-  
deer. Some of them have large herds of these ani-  
mals, and they move from place to place to find  
pasture for them. They harness the reindeer to a  
kind of sled, and drive rapidly over the snow.

## DENMARK.

591. Denmark was once inhabited by a war-  
like people, who sent their pirate-ships over the  
seas to pillage the neighboring countries.

History tells us that from this country came Guth-  
rum, who so much annoyed Alfred the Great of Eng-  
land. Canute, King of England, was a Dane; and

the Anglo-Saxons, who drove the Britons out of Eng-  
land, came from Denmark. In our own time, a  
Danish Princess has, by marriage with the Prince of  
Wales, become a member of the Royal Family of  
Great Britain, and will probably one day share in the  
honors of the throne.

592. Denmark is now quite a small, weak  
State, about as large as Manitoba. It consists  
of the peninsula called *Jutland*, and several  
small islands, of which *Zealand* and *Funen* are  
the most important.

593. Denmark is a low, level country. The climate  
is temperate and humid. Grain, vegetables, and flax  
are cultivated; and many horses, cattle, and sheep  
are raised. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen.

594. *Copenhagen*, the capital, is on the island  
of *Zealand*.

595. Denmark owns the *Faroe Islands*, *Iceland*, and  
*Greenland*.

## RUSSIA.

596. Russia has in modern times become one  
of the leading States of Europe. The Empire  
includes over half of Europe, and about one-  
third of Asia.

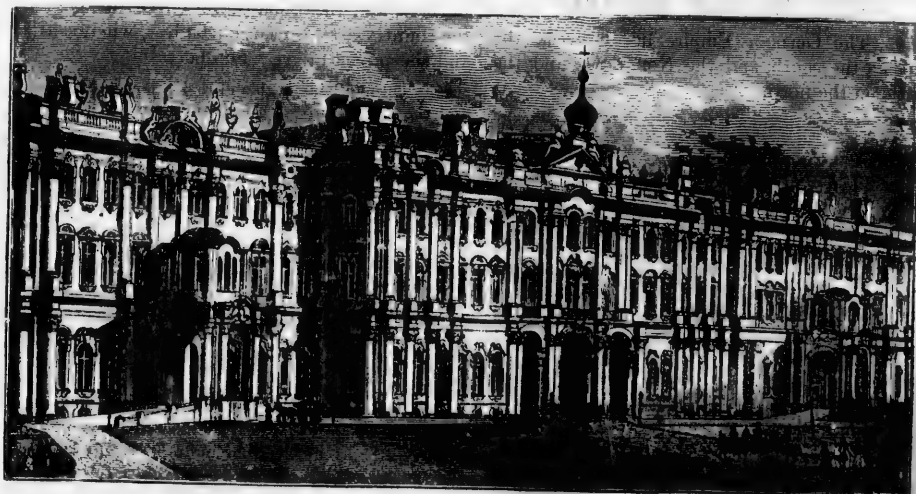
597. Before the time of Peter the Great, who lived about  
two hundred years ago, this country was small and unim-  
portant, and the people were rough and uncivilized. Peter  
himself was ignorant, vicious, and cruel; but he did much  
to improve his people. He travelled in foreign countries in  
pursuit of knowledge. In Holland he worked as a ship-  
wright, and his fellow-laborers called him *Peter Zimmer-*  
*man*; that is, *Peter Carpenter*. On his return to Russia, he  
took with him skilled workmen, and taught his people to  
build ships, and to work at various manufactures. Peter  
fought many unsuccessful battles with Sweden; but he did  
not become discouraged. "These people," said he, "will  
teach us to beat them by-and-by." In the end he took a  
large part of their territory from them.

598. Russia consists mostly of lowland plains.  
It has many large rivers. The *Volga* is the  
largest river in Europe. The rivers are con-  
nected by canals, so that, in the summer, boats  
sail across the country from the Baltic Sea to the  
Caspian.

599. The northern part of the country is mostly covered with an immense forest of pines, firs, and other trees. The winters here are long and cold, and the summers are so short that grain will not ripen. The rivers and lakes abound with fish and wild-fowl, and in the forests are many bears, wolves, and other wild animals, which yield valuable fur. The people hunt, fish, cut wood, make charcoal, tar, pitch, and potash.

600. In the south of Russia are rich lands, yielding grain, flax, and hemp. Large quantities of wheat are raised near the Black Sea. The land is mostly owned by the nobles. The laborers, called serfs, were until a few years ago, bought and sold, like cattle, with the estates on which they lived.

In the south-east are large treeless plains, called *steppes*, which afford pasture to herds of wild horses.



603. THE CZAR'S WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

601. Russia has not many railways. Trade is carried on by the rivers and canals. The products of the country, and goods brought from Persia, China, and other countries, are sold at fairs, held annually in certain cities, to which merchants resort.

602. In the winter season, men, warmly wrapped in furs, go on long journeys in large sleighs, drawn by swift horses. Sometimes, in passing through forests, they are pursued by hungry wolves, and are compelled to urge their horses to the utmost speed to save their lives.

603. *St. Petersburg* (700,000), the capital of Russia, is a very large, splendid city. It has many beautiful churches, with tall spires and gilded domes. The

*Cathedral of St. Isaac* is said to have cost \$70,000,000. The *Czar's Winter Palace* is the largest palace in Europe, affording room for six thousand people. It is said that there are only two months in the year during which snow does not fall in *St. Petersburg*.

604. *Moscow* is a large city in the centre of Russia. Napoleon I. of France led a large army into Russia, intending to make his winter-quarters at Moscow, and in the spring to conquer the country. After much fatigue, at the beginning of winter he arrived at the city, only to find it wrapped in flames; for the Russians had set it on fire to deprive him of a winter home. Napoleon was obliged to retreat, and before he got

are rich lands,  
Large quanti-  
Black Sea. The  
nobles. The  
il a few years  
with the estates.

treeless plains,  
are to herds of



most \$70,000,000.  
st palace in Eu-  
people. It is  
the year during  
burg.  
entre of Russia.  
ny into Russia.  
at Moscow, and  
After much  
arrived at the  
for the Russians  
winter home.  
before he got

back to France, the most of his army had perished of cold and hunger.

**Riga** is an important sea-port. **Nijni-Novgorod** is noted for its great annual fair, which is attended by merchants from nearly every country in Europe and Asia. **Odessa** is an important sea-port on the Black Sea.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the chief cities of Russia, and state their position.

### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

605. The German Empire lies between the Alps on the south, and the North Sea and the Baltic on the north.



608. SCENE ON THE RHINE.

606. The Empire includes the four kingdoms, *Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg*, and many small states. These countries have been lately united under the King of Prussia, who is styled the *Emperor of Germany*.

607. The south of Germany is elevated and mountainous, including the lower slopes of the Alps.

Here are large dark forests, which yield material for the ship-builders, the charcoal-burners, and the wood-carvers. In this part of the country are also large pastures, where cattle and sheep feed in great numbers.

608. Through this highland region flow the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, two of the most important rivers of Europe. The Rhine breaks through the mountains along a narrow gorge, which widens into a beautiful fertile valley, clothed with vineyards, orchards, and grain fields. Along the banks are many pretty villages and large cities; and here and there on a high cliff is one of those strong stone castles built hundreds of years ago, and now changed by the lapse of time into picturesque ruins.

609. The country toward the north is low and level, yielding grain, tobacco, and flax.

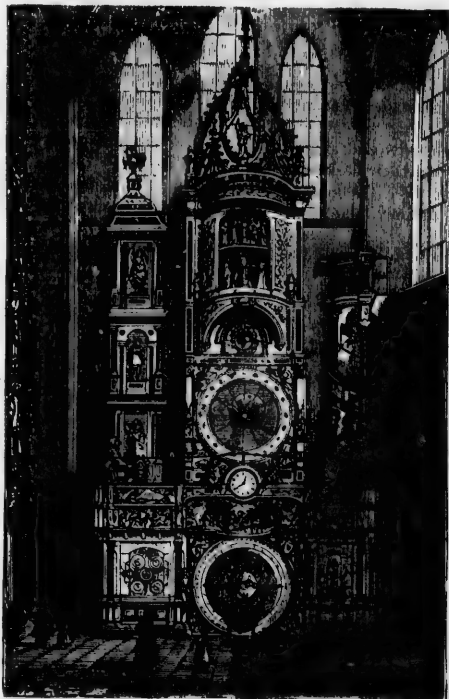
610. Germany produces wool of the finest quality, and its woollen manufactures are very important. The Germans also excel in the manufacture of lace.

611. Germany is said to yield half the *zinc* used in the world; it also yields iron and other minerals. In the sands along the shores of the Baltic is found a beautiful yellow substance called amber.

612. Germany has many large, wealthy cities, which contain magnificent cathedrals, universities, picture-galleries, and other works of art. The people are very intelligent, and the law compels them to send their children to school.

613. Berlin (1,000,000), the capital, is a large and beautiful city. Its university is one of the most celebrated in the world.

614. Hamburg, on the Elbe, is the most commercial city. Dantzic, near the mouth of the Vistula, ships large quantities of grain. Its granaries are six or seven stories high. Bremen is an important port. Dresden is noted for its picture-gallery; Cologne for its cathedral. Strassburg is a strongly fortified city recently taken from France. It has a magnificent cathedral and a wonderful clock.



614. CLOCK IN STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL.

615. Leipzig is noted for its trade in books, and for its great fairs held three times a year. Thousands of merchants attend these fairs, coming from all parts of Europe, and even from Asia.

## AUSTRIA.

616. Austria is one of the leading States of Europe. The Empire is sometimes called *Austro-Hungary*, because it is made up of the two countries Austria and Hungary. Each country has its own laws and parliament, but the two countries are united under one sovereign.

617. Austria has but little sea-coast. The western part of the country lies along the eastern slopes of the Alps. East of the Alps is a beautiful country of low hills and fertile valleys, watered by the Danube and its tributaries. Still farther east, where the Danube turns to the south, are immense low plains, very fertile, except the swamps near the rivers, and certain tracts covered with deep sand. Beyond the plains, in the far east, are the *Carpathian Mountains*.

618. Austria has a mild climate. Grapes and all kinds of grain grow luxuriantly; flax, tobacco, and silk are also important products.

619. Austria is also rich in minerals. Its salt mines are the richest in the world.

The great salt mines are beyond the Carpathian Mountains, near the source of the Vistula. In some of the large under-ground chambers, formed by removing the salt, the miners have made curious pillars and statues of salt. One chamber is formed into a chapel with decorated pillars and



619. CHAPEL IN A SALT MINE OF AUSTRIA.

arches. It has a pulpit, figures of saints, and of priests kneeling before the altar, all cut out of rock salt. The miners attend service here once every year.

620. Vienna (825,000), the capital, is one of the largest and finest cities of Europe. It is situated on the Danube, near the highlands.

621. Trieste is the chief sea-port. Buda and Pesth, on opposite sides of the Danube, are the capital of Hungary.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the chief cities of Germany and Austria, and state their position.

## HOLLAND.

622. Holland is a small country, but it has a most interesting history.

By great bravery and hard fighting, Holland gained its freedom from Spanish tyranny about three hundred years ago. It soon became very prosperous, and sent

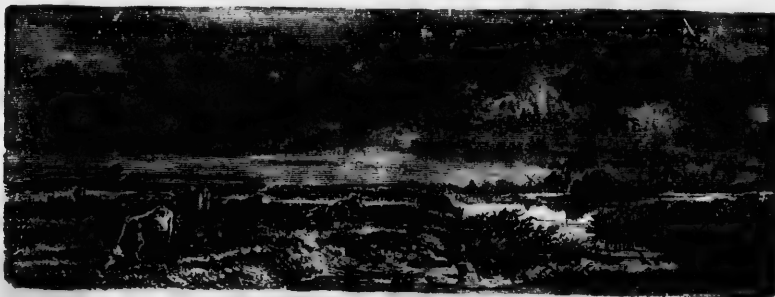
its ships to all parts of the world, making discoveries, forming colonies, and carrying on trade.

623. Holland is a level, low country, lying along the North Sea, near the mouth of the Rhine. It has no mountains, forests, or rocks.

Cities, villages, and fertile meadows, in some parts of the country, are below the sea-level! The sea is fenced out, and the rivers are kept in their channels, by strong high dikes of earth and stone. Sometimes the dikes break, causing great damage and loss of life. A few years ago, sixteen villages were half buried in water.

624. Large ditches or canals, with high banks, run through the country in all directions. In summer the canals are covered with boats, and in winter with sleighs and skaters. Women skate to market, carrying their baskets on their heads.

625. The land protected by the dikes requires to be drained, and, as the water cannot flow out, it is taken



623. LANDSCAPE IN HOLLAND.

out by large pumps worked by windmills. These windmills, with their broad sails, give a singular appearance to the country.

626. Holland has a rainy climate, so that it is not a good grain country. The pastures are excellent, and large quantities of butter and cheese are exported. The fisheries are a source of much wealth. The trade with the East Indies is important.

627. The inhabitants of Holland are called Dutch. They are industrious, cleanly, and intel-

ligent. They have great regard for the wading-birds called storks, and make nests for them on the roofs of their houses. These birds are considered very useful in destroying worms which eat holes in the dikes.

The Hague, a beautiful city near the mouth of the Rhine, is the capital of Holland and the residence of the King. It has fine palaces and public buildings. Canals run through the city in all directions.

628. Amsterdam is a large commercial city. It is built on marshy ground, and long timbers are driven

down to form a foundation. **Rotterdam** is also a large city.

629. **Leyden** is noted for bravely refusing to yield to the Spaniards, even when the starving inhabitants were compelled to eat horses and dogs. Finally, the Dutch broke down the dikes, and the Spaniards were driven off by the water.

630. Holland owns **Java** and other islands in the East Indies.

## BELGIUM.

631. Belgium is one of the smallest, but one of the most prosperous, kingdoms in Europe.

So many battles were fought in Belgium in former times, that it has been called the *Battle-field of Europe*; its soil is so carefully cultivated, that it has been called the *Garden of Europe*; and it is so crowded with houses and inhabitants, that a foreign king, in passing through it, said, "*This is only one great city.*"

632. In the north the country is low and level, with many canals, like Holland. It is protected from the sea by hills of sand, which the winds have raised along the coast. The southern part of the country is more elevated and hilly.

633. The farms in Belgium are very small, but they yield large quantities of grain, flax, wool, butter, and cheese.

The highlands of the interior have rich mines of coal, iron, and zinc.

Belgium is noted for its manufactures, especially carpets, lace, and fire-arms.

634. **Brussels**, the capital, is a handsome city. It manufactures a costly lace. A few miles to the south is **Waterloo**, where a great battle was once fought.

**Antwerp** is noted for its commerce, its curious old houses, and its beautiful cathedral.

**Ghent** is noted for its cotton manufactures and its hot-houses. **Liege**, noted for the manufacture of fire-arms and hardware, is called the *Birmingham* of Belgium.

**MAP EXERCISE**—Point out the chief cities of Holland and Belgium, and state their position.

## FRANCE.

635. France is one of the Five Great Countries of Europe.

It is noted for the frequent changes in its form of government. At one time it is a monarchy, with a king or an emperor; and at another time a republic, with a president.

636. This country lies to the south of England, from which it is separated by the *English Channel*. The *Bay of Biscay* is on the west; the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *Gulf of Lions* are on the south.

637. France is generally a pretty level country. In the north-west are large sandy plains.

The *Pyrenees Mountains* separate France from Spain; the *Alps* separate France from Switzerland and Italy.

638. The principal Rivers are the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhone*.

639. France has a mild and delightful climate, especially in the south.

640. In the centre and north are large fields of grain, flax, and sugar-beets. In the warm south are olive and mulberry groves, and fig-orchards. Grapes are extensively cultivated, and the choicest wines are manufactured.

641. Sugar is made from the sugar-beet. The grape-vines grow on stakes, as beans do in our country, only farther apart; and wine is made from grapes somewhat as we make cider from apples. The berries from the olive-tree are pressed, and yield an oil called olive oil. The leaves of the mulberry-tree furnish food for the silk-worm, a kind of caterpillar which yields silk.

The chestnut-tree is very common in the forests, and chestnuts are an important article of food with many of the poor.

France exports wine, brandy, oil, fruit, silks, gloves, and many kinds of fancy goods.

642. The French people are gay and fond of amusement. They are also extensible, and like change.

643. **Paris** (1,800,000), the capital, is next to London the largest city in Europe. It is very gay and splendid, having many fine streets, buildings, squares, gardens,



643. FOUNTAIN IN PARIS.

and parks. The Seine flows through the middle of the city, and is crossed by many large bridges. The *Boulevards* are broad paved streets, with broad side walks shaded with trees. The *Tuileries* is a splendid palace: adjoining it is a rich museum called the *Louvre*, and a large garden adorned with fountains and statues. *Notre Dame* is a large church on an island in the Seine. The *Elysian Fields* contain trees, fountains, walks, and squares, to which people resort for amusement. The *Garden of Plants* contains many beautiful plants and animals from foreign countries.

644. Beneath the city are wonderful chambers and passages, called the *Catacombs*, constructed very long ago. Some of the chambers are filled with bones taken from the crowded graveyards. These *Catacombs* are often visited by the curious, who sometimes lose their way in the dark passages.

645. *Havre*, at the mouth of the Seine is an important port. *Cherbourg* is a great naval station.

*Bordeaux* is a large city in the west, from which wine, brandy, and fruit are exported.

*Lyon*, on the Rhone, is noted for its silk manufac-

tures. *Marselles*, on the Gulf of Lions, exports silk, fruit, and oil.

646. France owns the island of *Corsica*, in the Mediterranean; it also owns *Algeria*, in Africa; *Guiana*, in South America; and small territories in other parts of the world.

## SWITZERLAND.

647. Switzerland is a small country surrounded by large and powerful nations. In former times, some of these nations tried to conquer this little country; but the brave Swiss have always maintained their freedom.

648. Switzerland is situated among the Alps. Travellers who are fond of natural scenery love to visit this country more, perhaps, than any other. Here they find beautiful rich valleys, and clear blue lakes; they can climb the lofty snow-capped mountains and admire the wonderful glaciers, ever creeping down their sides.

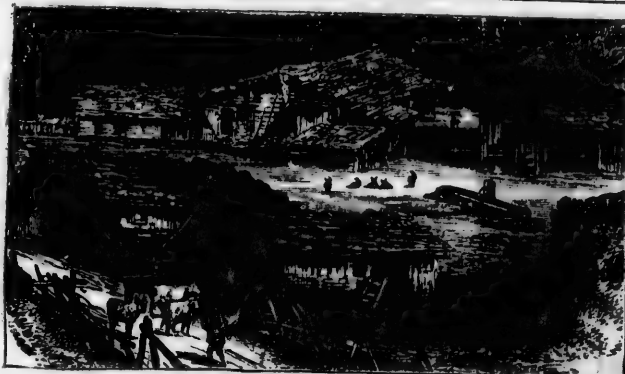
649. Between the high mountains are deep narrow valleys with rapid streams at the bottom. Winding along the sides of the valleys, among the rocks, are roads and footpaths by which travellers pass from one side of the mountain to the other.

650. In the lower plains and valleys are grain-fields, vineyards, orchards, and rich pastures; as we ascend the mountains, we find forests of oak, chestnut, beech, and pine. Beyond the forests are pasture-lands with scattered shrubs and gay flowers,—blue-bells, gentians, primroses, lilies, and rhododendrons, or Alpine rose. Still higher extend the lofty peaks clad with everlasting snow.

651. Only a small part of Switzerland is suited to agriculture. The peasants keep many cows, sheep, and goats, and make large quantities of butter and cheese.

652. The Swiss are intelligent and brave, and love their country.

Pretty villages and small towns are numerous in the mountain valleys. Many of the inhabitants are watch-makers and wood-carvers.



652. AN ALPINE VILLAGE.

653. Berne is the capital of Switzerland. Geneva, on Lake Geneva, is the largest city. It is celebrated for its watches.

MAP EXERCISE.—Point out the chief cities of France and Switzerland.

## SPAIN.

654. Spain was once a very prosperous country, ruling over vast territories in foreign lands. It has now but little power, and most of its colonies have become independent states.

655. A people, called *Moors*, came from Africa across the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, nearly twelve hundred years ago, and settled in Spain. They built fine palaces and cities, and improved the country very much. The *Moors* were Mohammedans, and were finally driven out of the country.

Spain led the way in the discovery of America, by supplying Columbus with vessels and men when he sailed westward over the unknown seas.

656. Spain and Portugal form a large peninsula in the south-west of Europe, having the sea on the east, south, and west. On the north are the *Pyrenees Mountains*, forming a high, broad wall, impassable except by a few deep, narrow valleys.

657. A large part of Spain is a rough high-land country,—elevated table-lands and lofty mountain ranges.

The table-lands are hot in summer; and they are dry, dusty, and barren, suited only for pasture lands, except the river valleys, which are very fertile. In winter they are cold, and are swept by high winds.

658. The lowlands of the south have a delightful climate, summer lasting all the year. They produce grapes, olives, oranges, and the mulberry.

In the forests of the mountain slopes grows a kind of oak which yields the useful substance called *cork*. The cork is the thick bark of the tree.

659. Horses, mules, and sheep are numerous. The merino sheep of Spain yield wool of the finest quality.

660. Spain has rich mines of lead and iron; it has also silver and several other minerals.

661. The Spaniards are not generally educated or industrious, and they do not improve their country as they might do. Travelling is dangerous along the mountain roads in consequence of robbers.

662. *Madrid*, situated in the highlands of the interior, is the capital of Spain. A few miles distant is a noted old palace called the *Escorial*, built in the form of a gridiron.

*Barcelona* is the most noted city for manufactures and trade. *Granada* was built by the *Moors*. Near the city is an old Moorish palace, called the *Alhambra*.

663. The islands of *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, in the West Indies, and the *Philippine Islands*, in the East Indies, belong to Spain.

## PORTUGAL.

664. Portugal is a small country on the Atlantic coast, west of Spain.

In former times Portuguese navigators were among the first in exploring unknown seas and discovering

lands are hot in  
they are dry,  
ren, suited only  
uds, except the  
which are very  
winter they are  
swept by high

owlands of the  
delightful cli-  
lasting all the  
produce grapes,  
, and the mul-

of the mountain  
ind of oak which  
ork. The cork is

numerous. The  
he finest quality-  
and iron; it has

erally educated  
improve their  
elling is danger-  
consequence of

lands of the in-  
w miles distant is  
ual, built in the

or manufactures  
he Moors. Near  
ed the *Alhambra*.  
*Rico*, in the West  
the East Indies,

ry on the At-

tors were among  
and discovering



668. STRIPPING THE CORK-TREE.

new lands. Like Spain, Portugal has lost most of its colonies, and is now a weak State.

665. A large part of the country consists of highlands; but its plains and mountains are not so elevated or so dry as those of Spain.

666. The valleys are very fertile. The products are similar to those of Spain. Portugal is noted for a kind of wine called *port*.

Mules, sheep, and goats are numerous.

667. The people are indolent and fond of amusements. The *bull fight* is a favorite, but cruel and dangerous amusement, in Spain and Portugal. The lower classes in Portugal are poor and ignorant. The cities are infested with beggars, and the mountains with robbers.

668. Lisbon, near the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital of Portugal. Over one hundred years ago the city was nearly destroyed by a terrible earthquake,

and fifty thousand people were buried in the ruins. Oporto exports large quantities of wine.

## ITALY.

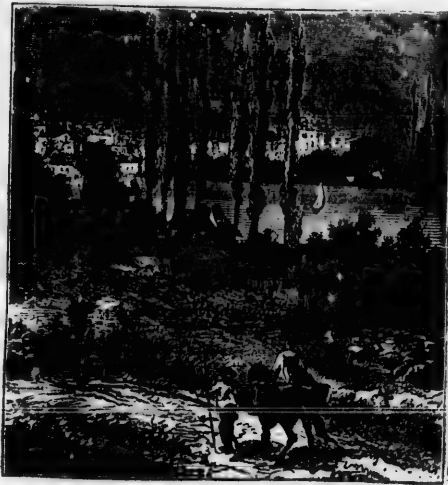
669. Italy is the country of the ancient Romans, who, in the time of our Saviour, were the most powerful people in the world. The kingdom embraces the boot-shaped peninsula and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

670. Travellers visit Switzerland to see the wonders of Nature; they go to Italy to see the beauties of Art, —splendid churches, beautiful pictures, fine marble statues and grand old ruins.

671. The lofty Alps form a curve around the north of Italy, and the Apennines extend through the country from north to south. South of the Alps are several beautiful lakes.

672. Italy has a delightful climate, and a remarkably blue sky and clear atmosphere.

On the west coast is a low marshy district, in which the air is so poisonous that it is dangerous even to pass through it.



672. SCENE IN ITALY.

673. The plains, valleys, and lower mountain slopes, are well suited to agriculture, yielding grain, the grape, mulberry, olive, and fig.

The plains of the River Po, on the south of the Alps, are exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of wheat and rice. Large herds of cows are pastured here; and from their rich milk, cheese of the best quality is manufactured.

In the forests of the mountain slopes grow the oak, walnut, and chestnut. Chestnuts ground into flour are much used as food.

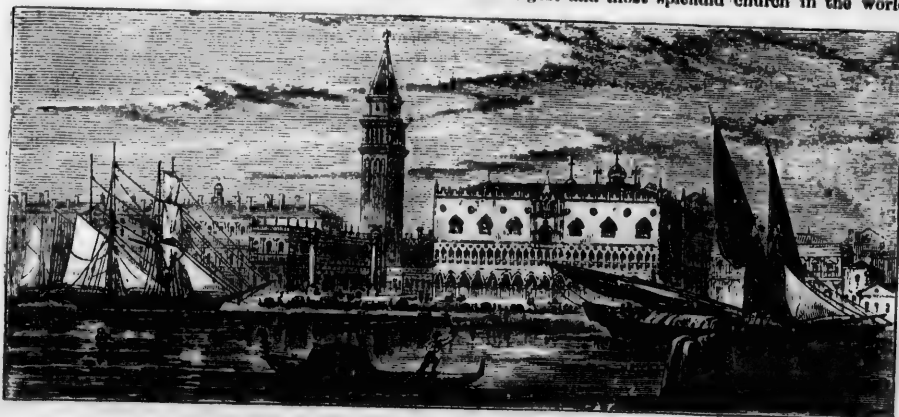
674. Marble of the finest quality is obtained from

the Apennines. Many beautiful buildings, statues, and pillars are made from it in Italy, and large quantities of it are sent to other countries.

675. Italy has produced many celebrated musicians, painters, sculptors, and architects.

The people are generally wanting in energy; many are poor and ignorant; and there are many beggars and robbers in the country.

676. *Rome*, the capital of Italy, is a very old city, built hundreds of years before the birth of our Saviour. It was once the richest and most powerful city in the world. It has many beautiful churches. *St. Peter's* is the largest and most splendid church in the world;



678. VENICE.

its walls and ceiling are covered with paintings by the most skilful artists. The Pope's palace, called the *Vatican*, is an immense building, containing 4000 rooms. Rome has many ancient ruins—arches, pillars, aqueducts, and amphitheatres. The most wonderful of these is the *Coliseum*, where the old Romans assembled to witness their cruel amusements—men fighting with each other, and with savage, wild animals.

677. *Naples* is a large city beside a beautiful bay. Within sight of the city is *Mount Vesuvius*, whose smouldering fires sometimes burst out in terrific flames. Near the mountain are the ruins of the ancient cities *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, which have lately been exhumed from the ashes and lava in which they were buried eighteen hundred years ago.

678. *Venice* is built on a cluster of small islands. Channels of water serve as streets; and boats, called *gondolas*, supply the place of carriages. There are many bridges over the channels. One, called the *Bridge of Sighs*, reminds us of the cruel government that once existed in the city. On one side of the bridge is a palace, and on the other a grim prison. Criminals were brought across the bridge to the palace to hear their sentence, and then taken back for execution.

*Florence*, *Turin*, *Genoa*, and *Milan* are other noted cities.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the chief cities of Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

# GREECE.

679. Greece is a small country, consisting of a peninsula south of Turkey, and a number of small islands on the coast.

680. In ancient times Greece was inhabited by the most learned and powerful people in the world. It produced great poets, historians, orators, artists, philosophers, and warriors. The country has lost all this greatness, and is now interesting chiefly for the remains of ancient buildings and statues, and for places where great events occurred. An English poet has said—

"Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!"

With all the wisdom of the ancient Greeks, they were

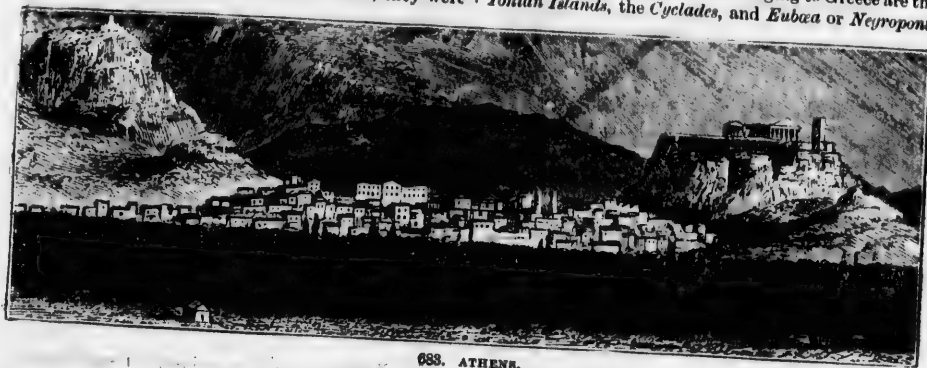
ignorant of the true God, but believed in many false gods.

681. Greece is a land of mountains, hills, and valleys. The climate and products are like those of Italy. Raw silk, honey, currants, and other fruits, are the chief exports.

682. The Greeks are generally farmers, merchants, or sailors. They are said to be very shrewd, and not very honest.

683. *Athens*, the capital, is a small city. The most important remnant of ancient Athens is the *Acropolis*, or citadel. Within the *Acropolis* are the ruins of an old idol temple, called the *Parthenon*. Not far distant is *Mars' Hill*, where the Apostle Paul preached to the Athenians concerning the true God.

684. The principal islands belonging to Greece are the *Ionian Islands*, the *Cyclades*, and *Eubœa* or *Negeponte*.



683. ATHENS.

# TURKEY.

685. Turkey is a large country lying south of Austria, between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

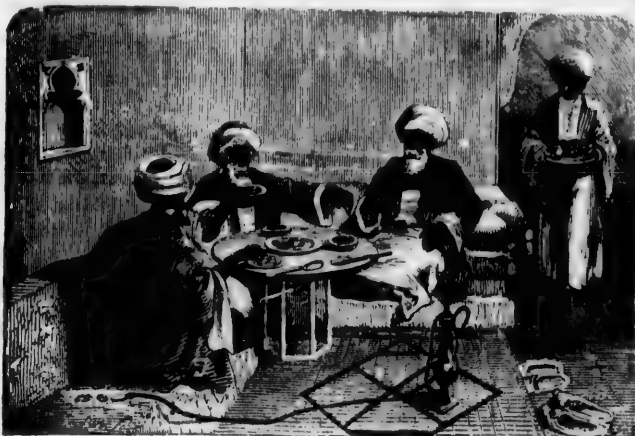
686. Turkey derives its name from the Turks, who, though not the most numerous, are the ruling inhabitants of the country. The Turks were once a fierce, warlike people, living in the middle of Asia. They marched westward, conquering every country as they advanced. At one time the nations of Europe were also afraid that the Turks should overrun the whole conti-

nent. Turkey has lost much of her territory and power, and has been much weakened by frequent wars with Russia.

687. A large part of Turkey is covered with mountains and highlands. The *Danube* flows through a low plain in the north-east.

688. Wheat and other kinds of grain are cultivated. The southern provinces yield grapes, olives, tobacco, the mulberry, and various fruits. Roses are cultivated for perfumery.

689. Turkey is much behind the other nations of



690. TURKS AT MEAT.

Europe. Agriculture and manufactures are neglected. There are few railways, canals, or carriage-roads; trade is carried on by the rivers.

690. The Turks believe in a false prophet named Mohammed. Their dress and manners are very odd. Both men and women wear long flowing dresses, with a belt around the waist. The men wind a long scarf, called a turban, about their heads; and the women wear a thick white veil over their faces when they go out. They have no chairs or sofas in their houses, but sit on the carpet or on cushions. In the large cities, the higher classes are beginning to adopt the customs of other European countries.

Many of the inhabitants of Turkey belong to what is called the Greek Church, of which the Czar of Russia claims to be the head and protector.

691. Constantinople (500,000), the capital, is one of the largest cities of Europe. It has a beautiful harbor, called the *Golden Horn*. The minarets of the Mohammedan mosques give the city a fine appearance in the distance. The Seraglio and the Mosque of St. Sophia are among the fine buildings of Constantinople.

Adrianople is the principal manufacturing city.

692. The sovereign of Turkey is called the *Sultan*. His empire includes large territories in Asia and Africa.

## ROUMANIA

693. Roumania is a *Principality* situated between the Austrian Empire and Russia on the north, and the River Danube on the south. It is about the size of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia taken together, and is made up of the two states *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*. Along the Austrian frontier the Carpathian

Mountains form a great barrier wall. These highlands slope towards the east and south to the treeless plains which embrace a large part of the country. Near the Danube is a low marshy district.

694. Roumania is a very fertile country, yielding grain, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Its pasture lands are very extensive, and much of the wealth of the country consists in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. Honey and wax are also important products.

695. *Bucharest*, a large city in a fertile plain, is the capital. It has some fine buildings, but many of the houses are mere hovels built of mud. *Jassy* is said to contain 40,000 Jews,—nearly half its population. *Galatz*, on the Danube, 90 miles from its mouth, has the chief foreign trade of the country.

696. The chief ruler is styled the *Prince of Roumania*. For many years Roumania acknowledged submission to Turkey by the payment of an annual tribute. It is now an independent State.

## SERVIA

697. Serbia is a *Principality* lying south of the Danube, by which it is separated from Austro-

is the principal  
ity.  
reign of Turkey  
tan. His empire  
territories in Asia

## ANIA.

nia is a *Princi-*  
between the  
ire and Russia  
and the River  
e south. It is  
of New Bruns-  
a Scotia taken  
is made up of  
*Moldavia*, and  
along the Aus-  
the Carpathian  
wall. These  
and south to  
a large part of  
a low marshy

country, yielding  
asture lands are  
h of the country  
awine. Honey

tile plain, is the  
ut many of the  
*Jassy* is said to  
its population.  
its mouth, has

ce of Roumania.  
ged submission  
st tribute. It

ing south of  
from Austro-

## ROUMANIA—SERVIA.

81



691. CONSTANTINOPLE—VIEW OF THE GOLDEN HORN.

Hungary and Roumania. It is quite a small country, being about the size of the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

698. After several centuries of subjection to the Turks, about fifty years ago Serbia rebelled against her rulers, and secured the privilege of self-government. Until recently, however, Serbia continued to pay an annual tribute to Turkey, and furnished troops in time of war. It is now an independent Principality.

699. Serbia is a hilly and mountainous country, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The valleys and lowlands are very fertile, yielding grain and wine. The rearing of cattle is an important pursuit.

The Servians are a brave, warlike people, noted for their love of country and of freedom.

700. *Belgrade*, at the junction of the Save and the Danube, is the capital. It manufactures carpets, silks, and fire-arms.

701. *Montenegro* is a small mountainous country, south-west of Serbia. Its independence is now recognized by Turkey. The people are rude and uneducated, but they are noted for their brave resistance to the Turks. *Cettigné*, a small village of twenty or thirty houses, is the capital of Montenegro.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the chief cities of Greece and Turkey.

## CHAPTER IV.

## ASIA.

**History.**—702. Some of the countries of Asia are very interesting, on account of the great events which have happened in them. It is supposed that the Garden of Eden, in which God placed Adam and Eve, was situated somewhere between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The greater part of the Bible was written and most of the events which it records occurred in Western Asia, in and around Palestine.

**Position.**—703. Asia lies on the east of Europe and Africa. Away to the north-east, at Behring Strait, it approaches very near North America. It has the Arctic Ocean on the north, the Pacific on the east, and the Indian Ocean on the south.

**Coast.**—704. The principal **Coast Waters** are, the *Sea of Okhotsk*, *Sea of Japan*, *Yellow Sea*, *China Sea*, and the *Gulf of Tonquin*, on the east; the *Gulf of Siann*, *Strait of Malacca*, *Bay of Bengal*, *Arabian Sea*, *Gulf of Oman*, *Persian Gulf*, and *Gulf of Aden*, on the south; the *Strait of Bub-el-Mandeb*, *Red Sea*, *Mediterranean Sea*, and *Black Sea*, on the west.

The coast waters on the south run up into the land, forming three great peninsulas.

705. The most important **Islands** near Asia are the *Japan Islands*, *Formosa*, *Hainan*, and the *Philippine Islands*, on the east; *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, and *Ceylon*, on the south; and *Cyprus*, on the west.

**Area.**—706. Asia is twice as large as North America, and includes one-third of the land in the world.

**Surface.**—707. Asia has the highest mountains, the lowest valleys, the broadest table-lands, and the most extensive plains in the world. In America the highlands extend north and south, near the coasts; in Asia we find them

stretching east and west through the middle of the continent.

708. The highlands of Central Asia consist of a broad table-land, with the *Himalaya Mountains* on the south, the *Altai Mountains* on the north, and two other parallel mountain walls through the interior.

709. The *Himalayas*, on the north of Hindostan, are the highest mountains in the world. The highest peak, called *Mount Everest*, is five and a half miles above the level of the sea. In ascending these mountains from the south, we should first find dense forests, similar to those on the lower slopes of the Andes. Here are many kinds of palm trees, one of which is called the *fan palm*. It is remarkable for its broad leaves, a single leaf being large enough to cover a dozen men. We should find here many large and ferocious wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, leopards, and hyenas. Beyond the forests are shrubs and bright-colored flowers; then wild rough rocks and everlasting snows.

710. These mountains are more difficult to climb than almost any others, they are so steep and so rent by deep gorges, where the foaming streams come rushing down towards the plains. Far up on the mountains, shut in on all sides, we find the beautiful valley of *Cashmere*, so celebrated for its goats, from whose fine hair costly shawls are manufactured.

711. North of the Himalaya Mountains is a highland country called *Thibet*. The lowest valleys here are two miles above the sea-level. This country is so near the Equator that it has warm summers; but on account of its great elevation the winters are extremely cold.

712. Farther north, beyond the *Kuenlun Mountains*, is the great table-land, extending hundreds and hundreds of miles. In some parts it is covered with loose sand, and in others with rocks.

713. The most important mountains in the west of Asia are the *Caucasus*, the *Taurus*, the *Elburz*, the *Hindoo Koosh*, and the *Mountains of Lebanon*.

# ASIA



through the middle of  
Central Asia consist of  
*Himalaya Mountains*  
mountains on the north,  
mountain walls through

the north of Hindostan,  
the world. The highest  
is five and a half miles  
ascending these moun-  
tains first find dense forests,  
slopes of the Andes.  
trees, one of which is  
remarkable for its broad  
enough to cover a  
here many large and  
lions, tigers, leopards,  
are shrubs and bright-  
h rocks and everlasting

more difficult to climb  
so steep and so rent  
streams come rush-  
Far up on the moun-  
d the beautiful valley  
its goats, from whose  
factured.

Mountains is a highland  
west valleys here are  
this country is so near  
amers; but on account  
are extremely cold.  
*Kuenlun Mountains*,  
hundreds and hun-  
is covered with loose

Mountains in the west  
*Taurus*, the *Elburs*,  
Mountains of *Lebanon*.

c  
 t  
 a  
 m  
 g  
 t  
 c  
  
 H  
 w  
 ha  
 be  
  
 th  
 Ti  
 E  
 su  
 str  
 th  
 ap  
 dig  
 ha  
 I  
 qu  
 Ru  
 Ser  
 /  
 cou  
 due

714. On the north of the Altai Mountains is the vast lowland plain of Siberia, sloping towards the Arctic Ocean.

**Rivers.**—715. The largest rivers of Asia flow to the north and east.

The *Obi*, the *Yenisei*, and the *Lena*, in Siberia, are like the Mackenzie in North America, frozen over a large part of the year, and consequently of little use to trade.

The *Amoor*, the *Hoang Ho*, and the *Yang-tse-Kiang*, in China, are the most important rivers in Asia. The Yang-tse-Kiang equals the Mississippi in length.

The great rivers in the south of Asia are the *Mekong*, the *Irrawaddy*, the *Brahmapootra*, the *Ganges*, the *Indus*, the *Tigris*, and the *Euphrates*.

716. The Ganges and Brahmapootra rise far apart on the cold high Himalayas; but after rushing down the steep slopes they wind along the hot lowlands, approaching nearer until they come together at their mouth. The land here is low and flat, and is overgrown with trees and vines. These jungles abound in tigers and rhinoceroses, and the waters swarm with crocodiles.

717. An ignorant people, called Hindoos, who live in Hindostan, look upon the Ganges as a holy river. Mothers, who have not the Bible to teach them the way to eternal happiness, sometimes throw their children into its waters, believing that they will thus be borne to a land of bliss.

718. Long ages ago the city of *Nineveh*, to which the prophet Jonah was sent, stood on the banks of the Tigris; and *Babylon*, where Daniel lived, was on the Euphrates. These cities were very large, and were surrounded by high and broad walls. They were destroyed many hundred years ago, and after a long time they became covered with sand and grass, so as to appear like mounds of earth. Lately men have been digging into these mounds, and many curious things have been discovered.

**Lakes.**—719. The fresh-water lakes of Asia are all quite small, except *Baikal* and *Balkash*, in the south of Russian Asia. Salt lakes are numerous. The *Caspian Sea* and the *Sea of Aral* are the largest.

**Climate and Products.**—720. The southern countries of Asia have a hot climate, and produce cotton, silk, rice, coffee, and many kinds of

fruit. The forests contain cinnamon trees and fragrant gum trees, so that the air is filled with rich perfume.

The most fertile countries of Asia are India, China, and the countries south of China.

721. The table-lands of the interior have cold winters and hot summers. The mountains here get all the rain, so that the plains are dry, and unsuited to agriculture. Even the streams which flow from the mountains are soon dried up or lost in the sand. A vast region here is called the *Desert of Gobi*; which is said to mean, "The country without trees and water." Towards the west, in Chinese Tartary, there are fertile valleys; but as we go east into Mongolia, there are no streams of water, cultivated fields, houses, or cities. Only near the mountains we find water and pasture-lands.

722. The people who live near the desert plains dwell in tents, and their property consists of cattle, horses, camels, and sheep. Their food consists mostly of milk and flesh, and they are always roving about in search of fresh pasture.

723. The northern part of Asia, called *Siberia*, is a cold country, like the northern part of America.

**Animals.**—724. In the forests south of the Himalayas, the wild animals are large and numerous, including elephants, lions, tigers, hyenas, and huge serpents. The animals in Siberia are similar to those in the north of America.

**Inhabitants.**—725. Asia is said to contain 800,000,000 of inhabitants, or three-fifths of all the people in the world. Nearly all are heathens, knowing nothing of the Bible, or the way of salvation which it teaches. In the western part of Asia most of the people are called *Mohammedans*, because they believe in a false prophet named Mohammed; in the east they worship idols.

726. Mohammed lived in Arabia over twelve hundred years ago. He told the people that God had spoken to him through an angel, and had sent him to teach them. He wrote a book called the *Koran*, which he said the angel gave him. When he had gained a few followers, he armed them and went from place to place, compelling all to take him as their prophet and king, and the Koran as their Bible.

727. The people of Asia are much less intelligent



727 A CARAVAN.

than those of Europe and America. In most of the countries they have no schools, books or newspapers, and know nothing of other parts of the world. Throughout the greater part of this large continent there are no railways, or even common roads or wag-gons. Merchants travel in large companies, called caravans, conveying their goods on camels and mules. In crossing the deserts they carry water with them. They require also to go armed, and keep a sharp look-out for robbers.

728. It is dangerous to travel in the countries inhabited by the roving shepherds. These lawless people not only rob and murder strangers, but they are always at war with each other. Sometimes a plundering company of horsemen come suddenly on an unsuspecting tribe drive off their flocks, and seizing the women and children, sell them for slaves.

**Divisions.**—729. The principal countries of Asia are, *Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Russia in Asia, Persia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, India, Burmah, Siam, Anam, the Chinese Empire, and Japan.*

**Towns.**—730. Asia contains many large cities. The largest are in China, Japan, and India. *Damascus*, on the east of the Mountains of Lebanon, is said to be the oldest city in the world.

**Government.**—731. The countries of Asia are generally very badly governed. The laws are not made by representatives chosen by the people, as in our own

country. The chief ruler, who is often a selfish, ignorant tyrant, makes such laws as please himself, without considering or knowing what would be best for his subjects.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, islands, mountains, rivers, lakes, and principal countries of Asia.

## ARABIA.

732. Arabia is an extensive country on the east of the Red Sea. A large portion of it is

a parched desert land, with here and there a fertile spot, called an *oasis*. The most useful tree on the borders of the deserts is the date-palm. Its fruit, called dates, is much used for food. The southern part of Arabia, which is very hot, and has heavy rains at certain seasons, yields the best coffee in the world. Here also are forests of spice and gum trees.

733. The desert in which the Israelites wandered for forty years, and *Mount Sinai*, where God gave the commandments to Moses, are in the north-west of Arabia.

734. Many of the inhabitants of Arabia are roving shepherds, whose property consists in camels, horses, and other animals. Arabian horses are swift and handsome, and an Arab is said to love his horse as much as his wife and children. The shepherds often quarrel with each other about their pasture-lands and wells of water, as the servants of Abraham and Lot quarrelled long ago.

735. Every year thousands of people in caravans visit Arabia. These are Mohammedan pilgrims coming from distant countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia, on a visit to Mecca, the birth-place of Mohammed. Every Mohammedan believes that a pil-

ry. The chief ruler, who is a selfish, ignorant tyrant, has such laws as please himself, but considering or knowing would be best for his sub-

**EXERCISE.**—Point out the waters, islands, mountains, lakes, and principal countries of Asia.

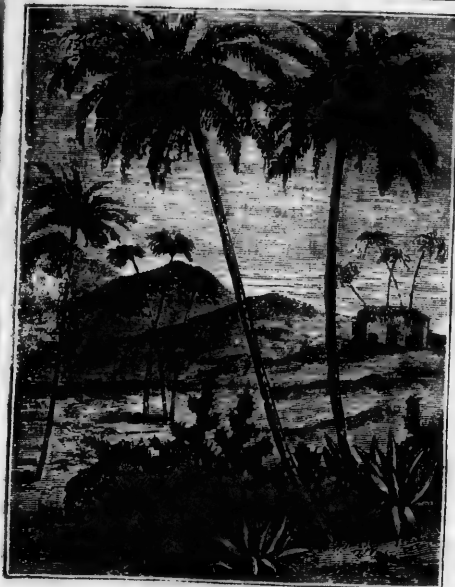
## ARABIA

2. Arabia is an extensive country on the east of the Red Sea. A large portion of it is desert, with here and there an *oasis*. The most useful of the deserts is the date-dates, is much used for part of Arabia, which is very rains at certain seasons, in the world. Here also gum trees.

which the Israelites wandered about Sinai, where God gave Moses, are in the north-west

inhabitants of Arabia are whose property consists in other animals. Arabian handsome, and an Arab is as much as his wife and words often quarrel with each pasture-lands and wells of of Abraham and Lot

sands of people in caravans Mohammedan pilgrims countries in Europe, Africa, and Mecca, the birth-place of Mohammedan believes that a pil-



732. THE DATE PALM.

grimage to this city will secure the forgiveness of all his sins. There is a large mosque or Mohammedan temple in Mecca containing a black stone, which Mohammedans think very holy, and which is said to be worn quite smooth from being kissed so frequently. Only Mohammedans are allowed to enter the temple. Some persons, however, curious to know what sort of a place it is, have pretended to be Mohammedans, and thus have gained admittance.

## TURKEY.

736. Turkey in Asia forms a part of the large empire ruled by the Sultan, who lives at Constantinople, in Europe.

The territory in Asia is made up of several different countries, all of which have an interesting history, extending back to the earliest ages.

It contains the ruins of many ancient cities—some of the first that were ever built.

737. The climate is warm, except on the mountains. In many parts there are extensive sandy deserts, on which rain seldom falls. Grain, tobacco, cotton, grapes, the mulberry, olive, and fig are cultivated. But agriculture is greatly neglected; robber shepherds wander over the country in search of pasturage and plunder.

738. *Asia Minor* is that part of Turkey between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is a highland country, with some beautiful valleys in the west. Its largest city is *Smyrna*. A small village near *Smyrna* occupies the site of ancient *Ephesus*, where, in the days of the Apostle Paul, the inhabitants made such an uproar about their goddess *Diana*.

739. *Armenia* is up in the north, among the mountains. One of the high peaks is called *Ararat*, and is supposed to be the mountain on which Noah's ark rested. A curious city here, called *Erzeroum*, has houses built of mud. The flat roofs overgrown with grass appear in the distance like a meadow.

740. *Syria*, another country in Turkey, is on the east of the Mediterranean. The *Mountains of Lebanon* are near the sea-coast; and beyond the mountains is a low plain. *Damascus*, where the Apostle Paul was cured of his blindness, and the oldest city in the world, is situated in this plain. The country for many miles around consists of gardens and orchards.

741. *Palestine*, the ancient land of the Israelites, situated in the south-west of Syria, is the most interesting part of Turkey. About forty years after the Jews crucified the Saviour, Palestine was invaded by a Roman army. *Jerusalem*, the capital of the country, had strong, high walls around it, and the Jews from all the land ran to this city for protection. The Romans beat down the walls, destroyed the city, and burned the beautiful temple. The Jews are now scattered throughout almost all the countries of the world.

742. Palestine is quite a hilly country. The *Jordan*, a comparatively small stream, is the only river. It rises in the *Mountains of Lebanon*, flows southerly



745. JERUSALEM.

through the lowest valley in the world, and empties its waters into a remarkable lake called the *Dead Sea*. The waters of the *Dead Sea* contain so much salt and other mineral substances that they are very dense, and persons can lie on the surface without much danger of sinking. In the upper part of its course the Jordan forms a fresh-water lake, called the *Sea of Galilee*, or the *Sea of Tiberias*.

743. Palestine was once exceedingly fruitful; but except in some fertile valleys, it is now an unproductive country, and agriculture is greatly neglected.

744. Christians love to travel in Palestine, and visit the places in which occurred so many of the great events recorded in the Bible. But travelling in this land is toilsome and somewhat dangerous. Travellers employ armed guides to show them the way and protect them from robbers. There are no carriage-roads, so that they must journey on horseback, and the animals to be obtained are generally very inferior.

745. Jerusalem is built on the ruins of the ancient city. The streets are narrow and the houses gloomy. Half the people are Mohammedans. Six miles to the south is *Bethlehem*, where Jesus was born; a short distance east of Jerusalem, across a valley, is the *Mount of Olives*, to which he went so frequently; about two miles east is *Bethany*, where the family lived that he loved. In the hilly country of the north is *Nazareth*, where he spent his early life; and about twenty miles

east of Nazareth is the *Sea of Galilee*, where he stilled the winds and waves.

## RUSSIA IN ASIA.

746. The large country in the north of Asia called *Siberia*, belongs to Russia. It is a cold, cheerless country. The soil is cultivated a little in the south, yielding barley and vegetables. Large forests of spruce and fir abound in foxes, ermines, otters, sables, and other animals which have valuable fur; the rivers are full of fish; and the mountains yield gold and precious stones. The reindeer is one of the most useful animals in the country.

747. On the south, near Lake Baikal, is a small town called *Kiakhta*. Tea is brought on camels across the desert from China to this town, and then taken to Russia in Europe on sleds drawn by dogs or reindeer.

748. The Czar of Russia uses Siberia as a kind of prison, to which he banishes criminals, or those whom he wishes to have out of the way. Many of these exiles are compelled to work in the mines. In Russia one may sometimes see long processions of prisoners—perhaps three or four hundred—on their way to Siberia. They are guarded by armed soldiers, and some of them are chained in couples.

749. The Russians also own a small country south

of the Caucasus Mountains; and they are pushing southwards into Turkestan, making conquests and adding more territory to their large empire.

### PERSIA

750. Persia lies between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. A large part of the country is almost destitute of rain, and the soil is full of salt, so that it is quite barren. But there are many rich valleys, watered by streams that flow from the mountains.

The fruitful districts produce grain, silk, grapes, peaches, and melons. There are also many beautiful flowers—hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and primroses. The Persians cultivate immense quantities of roses, from which they extract a costly perfume. The pretty blue gem called *turquoise* is found in Persia.

751. The Persians make beautiful carpets and shawls. They are said to be very polite, and to use rather extravagant language: thus one would tell you that he was your slave, and that everything he had was at your service, when he would be astonished if you took him at his word.

752. There are no roads in Persia, and wheeled carriages cannot be used. Travellers need to be well guarded against robbers, and generally go on horseback; but they sometimes ride in a curious conveyance formed of a box or covered seat, placed on poles which project so as to make shafts in front and behind. Mules are harnessed into these shafts, the one in the rear facing the seat. Sometimes a double seat, like a pannier, is slung across the back of a mule, and a traveller rides on each side.

753. Teheran is the capital of Persia; Ispahan is the largest city; and Bushire is an important sea-port.

The towns of Persia have no fine buildings. The houses are mostly of one story, and are built of mud mixed with straw and dried in the sun. There is little to be seen in the narrow streets but mud walls, with iron doors a few feet apart. These doors open into the court-yards, on which the dwellings face. The rooms have no chairs nor tables; but they have rich carpets, on which the occupants sit with their legs drawn in under them.

754. The *Shah*, or sovereign, is a despotic tyrant, treating his people as if they existed only to minister to his pleasure. When he wants money he demands

it from his highest officers; these demand it from the lower officers; who in turn extort it from the people. No one likes to be thought rich, lest his property be taken from him.

### TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN.

755. These countries, lying east of Persia, consist of high mountains, fertile valleys, and dry, desert plains. The sandy deserts are bordered by grazing lands, where barbarous, roving shepherds pasture their horses, cattle, camels, sheep, and goats.

756. The shepherds in these countries have a breed of sheep with large, fat tails, weighing ten or twelve pounds; and they sometimes place little wheels under the tails to assist the sheep in dragging them about.

757. A high mountain wall, separating British India from Afghanistan and Beloochistan, is cleft by deep gorges, called *passes*, which are used as roads by merchant caravans. In some places, along the narrow passes, high rocky cliffs hang over, approaching so near each other at the top as to make the way dark and gloomy.

758. Bokhara, Khokan, and Khiva are chief towns in Turkestan. Cabool, surrounded by beautiful gardens and orchards, is the largest town in Afghanistan.

### BRITISH INDIA.

759. This large country, situated on the south of the Himalaya Mountains, forms part of the British Empire. As it is near the Equator, it has a hot climate. Unlike many of the countries of Asia, it has abundance of rain, and is very productive.

760. India has long been famed for the rich products of its fields, its forests, and its mines; and also for the skill of its inhabitants in the manufacture of costly silks and shawls.

761. Some of the most important products are rice, sugar, cotton, silk, opium, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, and other spices.

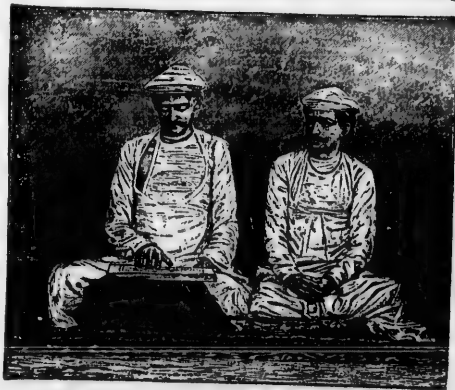
Cinnamon is the inner bark of the cinnamon-tree; cloves are the dried flower-buds of the clove tree; opium is a gum obtained from a kind of poppy.

762. The forests are dense with shrubbery, and the sun's rays are shut out by broad leaves; so that the hot, damp air, mingled with poisonous gases from decaying plants, causes fevers and other diseases.

763. The diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls of India are sought after by the wealthy in all countries. Some of the diamonds are very costly, and adorn the crowns of the kings and queens of Europe.

764. Many English people live in India. Some come here to trade; others are officers and soldiers, sent by the British Government to preserve peace and order. The natives, called *Hindoos*, are divided into four classes of different ranks. They do not intermarry, eat together, or associate with each other; and one must always remain in the same rank or caste as his parents. The highest class are called *Brahmins*. There are many separate States in India, ruled by native princes; but, with one or two exceptions, they are all subject to the British Government.

765. The Hindoos are idolaters, and they have many splendid idol temples. They do not like to be governed by the British, and a few years ago they tried to drive them from the country. They cruelly murdered many of the English, and horribly mutilated others, cutting



764. BRAHMINS READING THEIR SACRED BOOK.

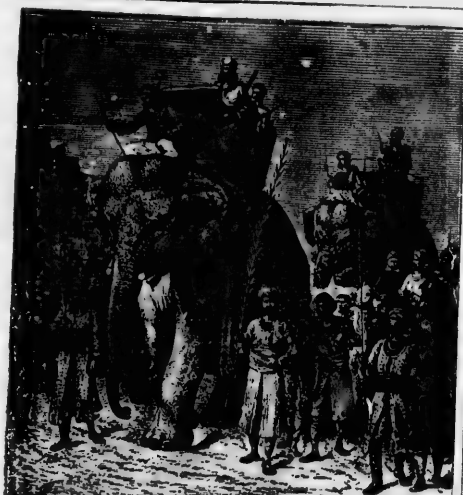


764. A NATIVE PRINCE.

off their noses and ears; but after a terrible war they were subdued.

766. The people of India use elephants to carry heavy loads, and they sometimes ride on their backs. They also ride in an odd sort of conveyance called a *palanquin*, which is a covered seat placed on poles, and carried by men, who use the ends of the poles as handles.

767. Calcutta, the capital of India, is a great commercial city on the lowlands, near the mouth of the Ganges. Madras on the east coast, and Bombay on the west, are also noted for trade. Benares is a sacred city of the Hindoos, containing over one thousand idol



766. RIDING THE ELEPHANT—A HUNTING PARTY.

temples. It is visited every year by crowds of pilgrims, many of whom come here to die. There are several other large cities.

768. The Island of Ceylon is a part of British India. It produces all kinds of spices; and in its dense forests are found elephants, lions, and tigers.

### INDO-CHINA.

769. This country, sometimes called *Farther India*, occupies the large peninsula in the south-east of Asia. It includes several countries, the principal of which are *Burmah*, *Siam*, and *Anam*.

The climate is hot and moist, as in British India. In the dense forests are spices, sandal-wood, rose-wood, and many kinds of palm. India-rubber, gutta-percha, and varnish are made from the juices and gums of the forest trees.

770. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, and monkey.

771. The people are all idolaters, and the idol

temples are the finest buildings in the country. Sweet-scented wood is burned in the worship of the false gods.

Rice is the chief food, and is cultivated in large quantities.

**Siam.**—772. This is the most important country in Indo-China. The people here have customs which would appear exceedingly strange to us. They have two kings. In the presence of the king every one must lie flat on his face, and approach him by creeping on his hands and knees. When the king dies, his body is dried by the application of certain drugs. It is then doubled up and placed in an urn, which is deposited in a splendidly decorated and costly funeral temple, built for this purpose. After the dried body has been kept a year, it is burned.

773. It is contrary to law to kill elephants in Siam, as they are held to be the property of the king. A species of this animal, called the white elephant, is regarded with great veneration: he is kept in a building adjoining the palace, and fed with dainties served in costly dishes.

774. **Bangkok**, the capital of Siam, is a large city on the River Menam. Many of the inhabitants live on the river in floating houses made of bamboo.

### THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

775. The Chinese Empire is as large as the Dominion of Canada and the United States together. It is made up of several countries. The most important of these is *China*, on the eastern slope, along the great rivers *Yang-tee-Kiang* and *Hoang-Ho*. The other countries of the Empire lie to the west and north of China, on the highlands between the Himalaya and Altai Mountains.

**China.**—776. This portion of the Empire has a mild climate and a fertile soil. Every little patch of land is cultivated. The steep, rocky hill-sides are formed into terraces; and the crops are carefully watered by hand. Nearly all the tea used in the world grows in China: it is the leaf of a low shrub; the leaves are picked, dried, rolled, and packed into tea-chests. China also produces much rice, cotton, and silk.



776. PICKING THE LEAVES OF THE TEA-PLANT.

777. China has a great many inhabitants. The people are so numerous that there is scarcely room for all. In fact, many of them live on the rivers: they make a raft of logs, spread earth over it for a garden, and build a little bamboo house in the middle.

778. The Chinese have an odd way of catching fish from the rivers. The fisherman goes out in his boat, taking with him a swimming-bird called a cormorant. The bird is very fond of fish, and dives into the water after them. The fisherman places a ring around the bird's neck, to prevent him from swallowing the fish until he has his basket full, when he allows him to catch some for himself.

779. The Chinese do not usually sit at table when they eat, but gather round the boiler, sitting on the floor or ground, each with his bowl and chop-sticks. Rice is their chief food; but they also eat cats, dogs, and rats.

The men in China keep their heads shaved quite bare, except on the top, where they allow the hair to grow very long, and braid it into a kind of tail, which

sometimes hangs half way down to their feet. The women have very small feet, which they think add greatly to their beauty. To prevent their feet from growing, the little girls are compelled to wear tight bandages, which cause much pain and make them walk awkwardly. They must submit to it, however, because it is the fashion.



779. A GATE OF PEKIN, CHINA.

China has many large cities. Peking, in the north, is the capital. Canton, in the south, is one of the greatest commercial cities of Asia.

their feet. They  
they think add  
their feet from  
ed to wear tight  
and make them  
it to it; however,



WA.

, in the north,  
, is one of the

## JAPAN.

780. Japan consists of the four large islands—*Nippon*, *Sikot*, *Kiusiu*, and *Yesso*, and many small islands; situated on the coast of Asia, east of China. Taken together, the islands have an area equal to a square of three hundred and ninety miles. The soil is generally very fertile and carefully cultivated, yielding tea, rice, cotton, and the various kinds of grain and vegetables of our own country. Japan has great mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, sulphur, and coal.

781. The rulers of Japan have for a long time been very suspicious of foreigners. Formerly they loaded a great deal with the Portuguese, and allowed Portuguese missionaries to come amongst them; but the Dutch informed them that the King of Portugal had formed a plot to conquer their country. The rulers of Japan then banished all foreigners; forbade their own people to go from home, or to receive any letters from abroad; and if any who had gone away returned, they were put to death. Within these few years these foolish laws have been changed. Now the Emperor, who is called the *Mikado*, is sending his officers to Europe and America, to learn how other countries are governed. Hundreds of the sons of the wealthy have also come to Europe and America to attend school and college. Christian missionaries are also beginning to go to Japan to teach the people the true religion.

782. The Japanese think our custom of sitting on chairs and sofas, with our feet resting on the floor, very tiresome. They sit on mats on the floor, with their feet under them, like the Chinese. They wear on their feet sandals, made of wood or straw, fastened with a strap passing around the great toe. As they sit on the floor, they like to keep it clean; hence they



782. JAPANESE AT HOME.

always leave their sandals at the door. Ladies have no pocket-handkerchiefs. They have, instead, little squares of paper, which they throw away when once used.

783. There are more people in Japan than in the British Islands. The Japanese are very industrious, and are said to be models of neatness. They have much skill in the manufacture of porcelain, lacquer ware, and silks.

784. *Yedo*, a very large city on the island of *Nippon*, is the capital of Japan. It is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, and has fine parks and gardens. *Yokohama*, 17 miles from *Yedo*, with which it is connected by railway, is important on account of its foreign trade.

## CHAPTER V. A F R I C A.

**History.**—785. Excepting those countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, little was known of Africa in ancient times. About the time of the discovery of America, some bold navigators of Southern Europe kept sailing further and further south, until finally they went round the Cape of Good Hope, and found their way to India.

786. It was a long time after this before the countries in the interior of Africa were visited by civilized people. Indeed, although many distinguished men have lately travelled much among the Negroes of Central and Southern Africa, our knowledge concerning this part of the world is yet quite limited. Travellers here are exposed to great hardships and dangers. There are no roads; in many places the climate is unhealthy; and some of the Negroes are fierce savages.

**Position.**—787. The greater part of Africa is in the Torrid Zone, and no part of it extends to the cold regions of the north or south.

Africa is surrounded by the sea on all sides, except at the north-east, where it is connected with Asia by the *Isthmus of Suez*. It has the *Mediterranean Sea* on the north, the *Red Sea* and *Indian Ocean* on the east, and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the west.

**Coast.**—788. We observe from the Map of Africa that there are no deep bays along the coast, as there are in Europe. This is a great disadvantage to trade.

789. The *Strait of Gibraltar*, on the north-west, is a narrow passage connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The *Red Sea* and the *Gulf of Aden* are on the east, and the *Gulf of Guinea* is on the west.

Within a few years the *Suez Canal* has been constructed from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, to Suez, on the Gulf of Suez. Ships are thus able to pass

from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and greatly shorten their route between Europe and India.

The principal **Capes** are—*Bon*, *Guardafui*, *Good Hope*, and *Verde*.

790. The principal **Islands** on the coast are—*Socotra*, *Madagascar*, *Bourbon*, and *Mauritius*, on the east; and the *Madeira Islands*, *Canary Islands*, *Cape Verde Islands*, and *St. Helena*, on the west.

791. *Madagascar* is one of the largest islands in the world. It has about as many inhabitants as the Dominion of Canada.

792. *St. Helena* is a small rocky island. Napoleon I. of France was so troublesome, disturbing all Europe with his wars, that after the Battle of Waterloo, the British Government banished him to St. Helena.

**Area.**—793. Africa is nearly one and a half time the size of North America.

**Surface.**—794. That part of Africa which borders on the sea is generally quite low; the interior is table-land.

The mountains are not so grand as those in the other great divisions of the Earth. The *Atlas Mountains* lie along the north; the *Kong Mountains* are near the Gulf of Guinea; the *Snow Mountains* are in the south; and the *Mountains of Abyssinia*, and other mountains, extend along the east.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—795. Africa has four large rivers—the *Nile*, the *Zambesi*, the *Niger*, and the *Congo*. The large lakes are, *Albert Nyanza*, *Victoria Nyanza*, *Tanganyika*, and *Nyassa*. *Lake Tchad* is also an important lake. The lakes of Central Africa have not been fully explored; hence their size and form are not accurately known.

796. The *Nile* is a very long river, as long as the

# AFRICA



(Divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.)

to the Red Sea, and greatly  
en Europe and India.

—Bon, Guardafui, Good Hope,

lands on the coast are—  
Bourbon, and Mauritius,  
Madeira Islands, Canary  
lands, and St. Helena, on

e of the largest islands in  
en many inhabitants as the

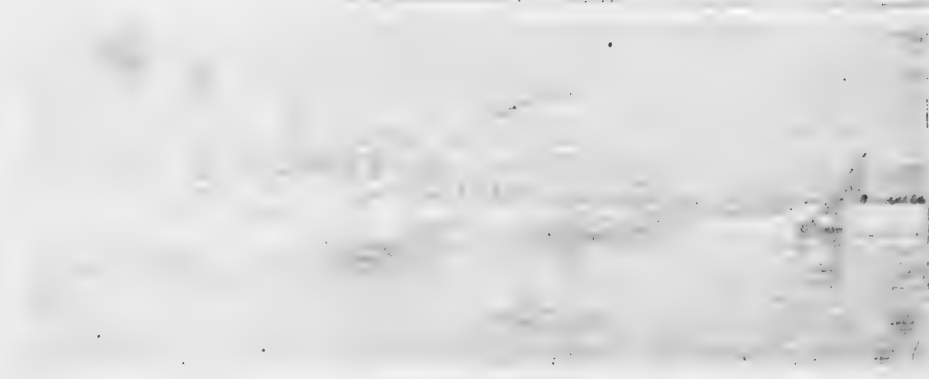
rocky Island. Napoleon I.  
ome, disturbing all Europe  
he Battle of Waterloo, the  
ed him to St. Helena.  
early one and a half time

part of Africa which  
generally quite low; the

t so grand as those in  
s of the Earth. The  
g the north; the Kong  
Gulf of Guinea; the  
the south; and the  
and other mountains,

795. Africa has four  
e Zambesi, the Niger,  
rge lakes are, Albert  
a, Tanganyika, and  
so an important lake.  
a have not been fully  
e and form are not

g river, as long as the



Miasin  
world  
of A  
water  
see so  
miles  
then  
rain o  
to rise  
until  
times  
Africa  
Here,  
which  
Alber  
have  
the n  
great  
fall in  
down  
level  
all the  
797  
Is not  
grand  
798  
hot, n  
very o  
gerous  
the co  
799



790. SCENE ON THE NILE.

Mississippi, and it is the most remarkable river in the world. Many ages ago, when only the northern part of Africa was known, people wondered where the waters of the Nile came from. It seems strange to see so great a river flowing hundreds and hundreds of miles through countries in which it never rains! And then every year, in the month of June, without any rain or any small streams flowing in, the river begins to rise, and for three months it rises higher and higher, until all Egypt is covered with water. But in modern times travellers have gone far back into the middle of Africa and discovered the sources of this strange river. Here, at the Equator, they have found two large lakes, which they have named the *Victoria Nyansa* and the *Albert Nyansa*, from which the river flows. They have discovered other rivers also, which come from the mountains of Abyssinia, and help to form the great Nile. In the early summer months, the rains fall in torrents on the mountains, and the waters rush down until they come to Egypt, where the land is so level and the river-banks so low, that they flow over all the country.

797. *Zambezi*, in Southern Africa, also a large river, is noted for *Victoria Falls*, which are said to be as grand as those of Niagara.

798. The *Niger*, in Western Africa, flows through a hot, marshy country. The forests along its banks are very dense, and the air is so poisonous that it is dangerous for those not accustomed to the climate to visit the country.

799. The *Congo*, in Southern Africa, is a large river,

having its source in Lake Tanganyika. It flows from this lake under the name of the *Lualaba*.

**Climate and Products.**—800. Africa is the hottest part of the Earth, and a large portion of it consists of rainless deserts. South of the Atlas Mountains is the great *Sahara*, the largest desert in the world, on which rain seldom falls, and where it is so hot that eggs can be cooked in the burning sand.

801. Travelling through Africa from north to south, we first cross the Barbary States, which have a temperate climate, and yield grain, olives, grapes, and mulberries. On the Atlas Mountains are forests of oak, beech, and juniper. The snow lies deep on the cold summits through the winter, and in the spring it melts and sends streams to the lowlands. The streams on the southern slopes flow down to the borders of the Desert, forming many a cheerful spot on the margin of that dreary waste; but they are soon lost in the hot sand or in salt lakes. This region is occupied by wandering shepherds, just as we found near the deserts of Asia. In summer the shepherds drive their flocks far up into the mountain-valleys in search of pasture.

802. The Land of Dates lies on the south of the Atlas Mountains. In this country, which is watered

a little by the streams from the mountains, and is moistened to some extent by springs of water here and there, and by deep wells made by boring into the earth, we find beautiful groves of the date-palm, which give food to the shepherds, and which shelter them and their flocks from the burning sun.

803. The **Sahara** is almost as large as the Dominion of Canada. Far as the eye can reach, not a tree, or a blade of grass, or a drop of water is to be seen; nothing but burning sand and barren rock. In other parts of this great Desert there are vast tracts of firm soil, yielding only dry, stunted herbage. Here and there, far apart, are springs of water; and all around are green grass, shady palms, and fruitful vines. Such a



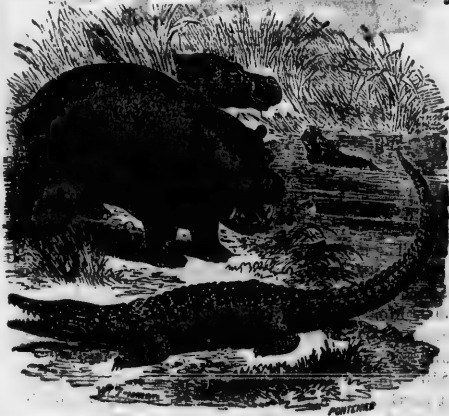
803. AN OASIS.

fertile spot, called an *oasis*, must be very beautiful in the midst of the barren Desert. Traveling merchants cross the Sahara in large companies, carrying cottons and beads to the Negroes of Central Africa, and bringing back gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. They carry their goods on the back of the camel. This useful

animal is sometimes called the "ship of the desert."

804. There is no road or beaten path across the Desert, for the sand drifts about in the wind as snow in our country. Sometimes the wind blows very strongly, and the air is filled with clouds of sand. When the traveller sees the sand-cloud coming, he lies down, keeping his face close to the ground until the fearful storm has passed over. The camel also kneels and puts his nostrils down, so that he may not be suffocated with the driven sand. Travellers direct their course from one oasis to another, taking fresh supplies of water along with them.

805. **Central Africa** and the coast regions near the Equator have two seasons in the year: a rainy season (when the rain pours in torrents during a part of every day), and a dry season. This part of Africa is highly fruitful, yielding all kinds of tropical products. Here are palms, oranges, figs, and cocoa-nuts. In some of the low marshy countries near the rivers, the climate is quite unhealthy, and travellers are almost sure to be seized with malignant fever. The native Negroes do not suffer so much, but they are said to be short-lived. Little is known of Central Africa south of Soudan, except that it is extremely



807. HIPPOPOTAMUS AND CROCODILE.

but, and has dense forests abounding in wild animals.

806. **Southern Africa** has less intense heat, and in the far south the climate is temperate, like that of the north. A great plain towards the south, called the *Kalahari Desert*, is quite barren in the dry season; but when the rains set in, it is soon covered with tall grass and beautiful flowers.

**Animals.**—807. In the dense forests south of the Great Desert, and in the thickets along the margins of the lakes and rivers, are many large wild animals—the largest in the world—as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, crocodile,



807. THE GNU.

lion, and hyena. On the plains towards the south are beautiful antelopes and striped zebras. Here also is found a singular animal called the *gnu*, or horned horse.

808. The large lakes and rivers abound in crocodiles, and it is very dangerous to bathe or swim in them, on account of these fierce reptiles.

809. Monkeys are numerous in the forests. The chimpanzee and gorilla in form somewhat resemble a man.

810. The ostrich, found in almost all parts of Africa, but particularly near the deserts, is the largest bird in the world. It cannot fly, but it runs swiftly, spread-

ing its wings as it runs. Its speed is said to be twenty-five miles an hour, and the length of its step twelve feet! The feathers of this bird are brought to our country to adorn ladies' bonnets and hats.

811. In some parts of Central Africa there is a little fly called the *tsetse*, which, although it is no larger than a house-fly, can do much harm. The horse, ox, dog, and some other animals, are so poisoned by its sting that they die in a few days.

**Inhabitants.**—812. We know so little of many parts of Africa, that it is difficult to find out how many people it contains. Some estimate the number at 100,000,000.

813. The northern countries are inhabited by white people, many of whom are Mohammedan Arabs, who came long ago from Arabia and conquered the country. South of the Great Desert nearly all the people are Negroes. They are ignorant savages, and have many barbarous customs. They often go to war with each other. Some of them eat the prisoners whom they have captured, and others sell their captives for slaves. Nearly all the colored people in America are descended from those who were brought from Africa as slaves.

814. The Hottentots, who live towards the south, are a most degraded race. One tribe, called *Bushmen*, are said to be only four feet high, and to be very ill shaped. They have flat heads, crooked backs, short noses, and little twists of wool on their heads in place of hair. They have no houses or tents, but sleep under bushes, in the cleft of a rock, or in a hole which some wild animal has made in the earth. They eat roots, grasshoppers, worms, and whatever comes to hand. When they get a large animal, they eat so much that they can take no more food for several days.

The Kaffirs, in the south-east, are quite a fine race of people, living principally by their flocks.

815. In the south are many English people. Near the Orange and Vaal rivers are many Dutch, whose forefathers came from Holland.

**Countries.**—816. The most important countries of Africa are *Egypt* and the *Barbary States*, in the north; and the British Colonies—*Cape Colony* and *Natal*—in the south.

817. *Senegambia*, *Upper Guinea*, and *Lower Guinea*, in the west, and *Soodan* and other parts of Central Africa, are divided into many Negro States.

818. Nubia, Kordofan, and other territories farther south, belong to Egypt. *Abyssinia* is a mountainous country, including several small States.

**Towns.**—819. The cities of Africa are generally small. *Cairo*, in Egypt, is the largest. Many of the Negro towns of Central Africa are built of mud.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the coast waters, capes, islands, mountains, rivers, lakes, and principal countries of Africa.

### EGYPT.

820. Three or four thousand years ago, when almost all other parts of the world were inhabited by barbarous tribes, Egypt was occupied by a powerful nation. We read of this country and its people in the Bible—particularly in the times of Joseph and Moses.

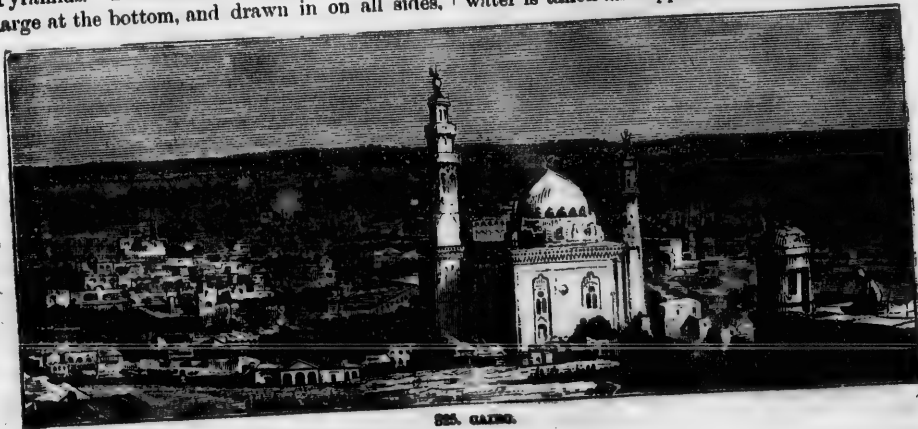
821. The ancient Egyptians were very learned in some things. They built large cities and idol temples, which were adorned with immense stone columns and statues, many ruins of which are still to be seen in the country. Among the wonderful remains of ancient Egyptian art are the Pyramids. These are immense stone buildings, large at the bottom, and drawn in on all sides,

as one stone rises above another, till they come to a point at the top. The largest pyramid is four hundred and sixty feet high.

822. The ancient Egyptians did not bury their dead as we do. They first embalmed the body, by applying spices and drugs, so that it would not decay, and they then laid it in a sepulchre, hewn in the rocks on the borders of the country. Many of these embalmed bodies, called *mummies*, have been brought to Europe and America, and are kept in museums as curiosities.

823. On the sepulchres and sculptured rocks are found ancient inscriptions in picture-writing and curious characters. Learned men in our times have discovered how to read these inscriptions, and have thus gained much knowledge of the early history and customs of the country.

824. Egypt is a long narrow country by the River Nile. It seldom rains here, and the land would be a desert like the Sahara, if it were not for the river. Every year, for two or three months, the whole country is covered with water. This moistens the land, and leaves rich earth behind. The farmers do not need to plough the land or manure it; but when the water has drained off they sow their grain in the mud. There are many canals through the country from which water is taken and applied to the growing crops.



825. CAIRO.

her, till they come  
largest pyramid is  
high.

and not bury their dead  
the body, by apply-  
would not decay, and  
hewn in the rocks on  
any of these embalmed  
en brought to Europe  
museums as curiosities.  
sculptured rocks are  
cture-writing and curi-  
in our times have dis-  
criptions, and have thus  
early history and cus-

arrow country by the  
as here, and the land  
Sahara, if it were not  
ar, for two or three  
is covered with water.  
and leaves rich earth  
not need to plough the  
when the water has  
rain in the mud. There  
ne country from which  
to the growing crops.



Egypt has always been noted for its grain. It has no forests, but there are many beautiful groves of the date-palm.

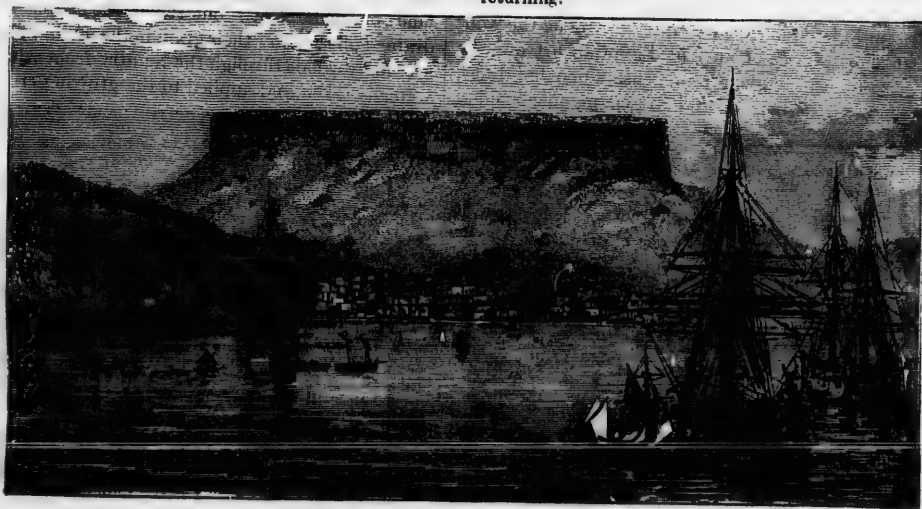
825. Cairo, near the Nile, is the capital and largest city. Its streets are so narrow that two camels can scarcely pass each other. Alexandria is an important city on the Mediterranean.

826. The houses of the farmers are not scattered here and there over the country, but are collected in villages on the higher grounds, so as to be out of the way of the water.

### THE BARBARY STATES.

827. On the west of Egypt, along the Mediterranean, are *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, *Algeria*, and *Morocco*, often called the *Barbary States*.

828. *Tripoli* and *Tunis* are provinces of the Turkish Empire; *Algeria* belongs to France; and *Morocco* is an independent State. The people in these countries are nearly all Mohammedans.



832. CAPE TOWN AND TABLE MOUNTAIN.

### THE BRITISH COLONIES.

829. *Cape Colony*, and *Natal*, in the south of Africa, belong to Great Britain. The moist warm lowlands near the coast yield grain, grapes, tobacco, cotton, and other products of warm countries. The elevated plains of the interior are too dry for agriculture; but they are good pasture-lands, so that cattle and sheep are kept in large numbers.

The seasons are quite turned about in these colonies. The hottest weather is at Christmas, and the coolest in July.

830. *Griqua Land West*, now forming part of Cape Colony, has within a few years become celebrated for its rich diamond mines.

831. *Transvaal*, once an independent Dutch republic, has lately been annexed by Great Britain.

832. *Cape Town*, the capital of Cape Colony, is an important sea-port, near a singular flat-topped mountain, called *Table Mountain*. This town is on the way to India and China, and ships call here going and returning.

## CHAPTER VI.

# OCEANIA.

833. Oceania is the general name given to the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is usually considered in three divisions,—*Malaysia*, *Australasia*, and *Polynesia*.

### MALAYSIA

834. The islands in this group lie near Asia, on the south. They are sometimes called the *East India Islands*. The most important islands are, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Celebes* (the Spice Islands), and the *Philippine Islands*.

835. The Philippine Islands belong to Spain; the others belong principally to Holland, except the northern portions of Sumatra and Borneo, which are independent.

836. All the islands are near the Equator. The climate is hot and moist, and the soil is fertile. The products are rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and various fruits of hot countries.

The forests are dense like those of Brazil. They yield dye-woods, ebony, rose-wood, fragrant sandal-wood, camphor, cinnamon, and all kinds of spice.

837. The shores are covered with beautiful shells, and the coast waters yield valuable pearls.

Pearls are found in the oysters which are obtained among the rocks at the bottom of the sea. Men go out in boats and dive for the oysters. This is dangerous, hard work, and those who follow it are said to be short-lived.

838. Some of the islands are noted for volcanoes. They are also often visited by destructive hurricanes and earthquakes.

839. Borneo is over twice the size of the Province of Ontario, and, with the exception of Australia, is the largest island in the world.

840. Sumatra and Java are also large islands.

*Batavia*, a large commercial city in Java, is the capital of the Dutch possessions.

841. The Philippines form an important Spanish colony. *Manilla*, the capital and the largest city of Malaysia, is celebrated for its cigars.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the principal islands of Malaysia.

### AUSTRALASIA

842. Australasia includes the islands on the south-east of Malaysia. The principal islands are, *New Guinea*, *Australia*, *Tasmania*, and *New Zealand*. The last three belong to Great Britain.

843. The *New Hebrides*, the *Feejee Islands*, and many other small islands, belong to this division.

**MAP EXERCISE.**—Point out the principal islands of Australasia.

### AUSTRALIA.

844. Australia is the largest island in the world, having an area equal to the Dominion of Canada.

845. This island was discovered about two hundred and fifty years ago, and has been occupied by the British about one hundred years. Great Britain first used portions of it as places of exile for criminals. Since it has been discovered to be a good agricultural country, well suited to the raising of cattle and sheep, and rich in gold, many colonists from the British Islands, and from other countries, have settled in different portions of the island. The population is now about 1,500,000.

846. Australia includes five British Colonies, which are here given:—

| Colony.               | Capital.   |
|-----------------------|------------|
| QUEENSLAND .....      | Brisbane.  |
| NEW SOUTH WALES ..... | Sydney.    |
| VICTORIA .....        | Melbourne. |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..... | Adelaide.  |
| WEST AUSTRALIA .....  | Perth.     |

# OCEANIA

Commercial city in Java, is the  
possessions.  
es form an important Spanish  
e capital and the largest city of  
d for its cigars.  
Point out the principal islands

## TRALASIA.

includes the islands on the  
ysia. The principal islands  
ustralia, Tasmania, and New  
st three belong to Great

ides, the *Foëjes Islands*, and many  
elong to this division.  
Point out the principal islands

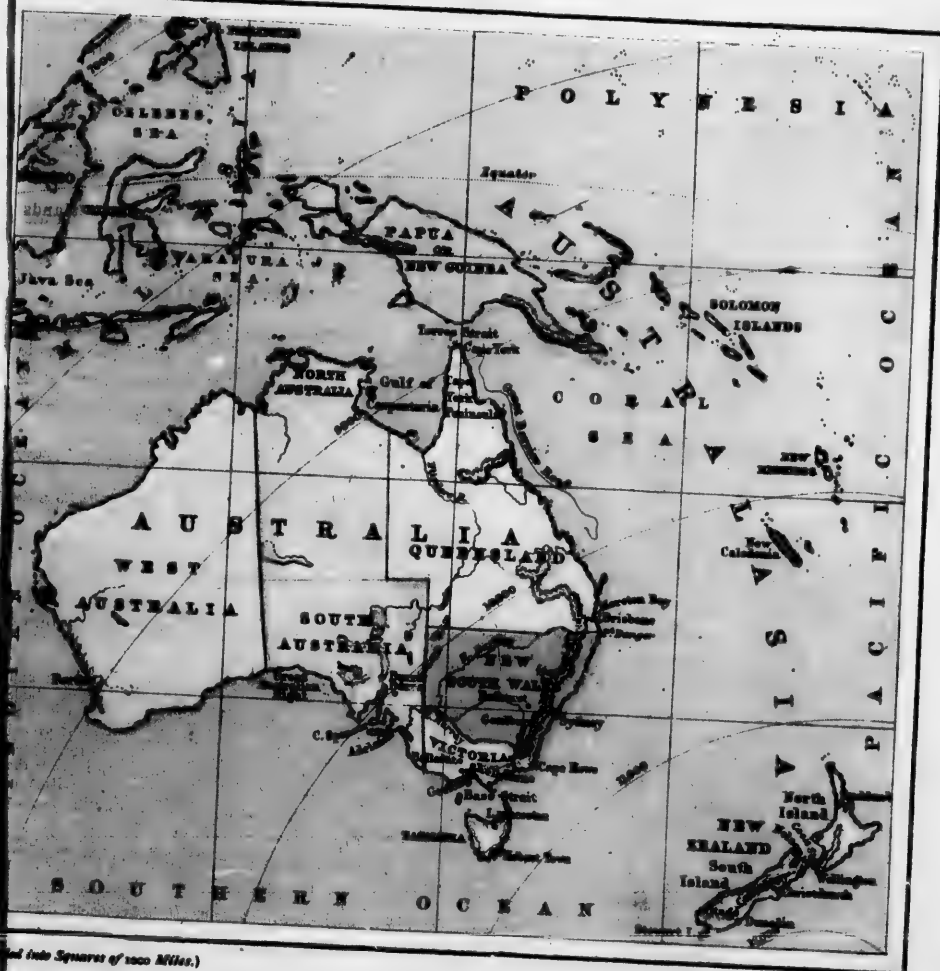
## USTRALIA.

s the largest island in the  
rea equal to the Dominion of

discovered about two hundred and  
been occupied by the British about  
at Britain first used portions of it as  
inals. Since it has been discovered  
country, well suited to the raising  
rich in gold, many colonists from the  
om other countries, have settled in  
e island. The population is now

udes five British Colonies, which

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| Capital. |            |
| .....    | Brisbane.  |
| .....    | Sydney.    |
| .....    | Melbourne. |
| .....    | Adelaide.  |
| .....    | Perth.     |





847. The interior of Australia is imperfectly known. Near the east side are low mountains; but the country generally consists of plains and table-lands.

The *Murray*, and its tributary the *Darling*, are the principal rivers.

848. The northern half of the island is near the Equator, and has a hot climate; the southern half has a temperate climate.

Grain, grapes, cotton, and the various fruits of warm countries, are successfully cultivated. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and immense quantities of wool are exported.

The forests are not tangled with vines as in most

warm countries. The foliage is scanty, and the leaves often present their edges to the sun, so that the light is not excluded. Many of the trees have beautiful blossoms.

849. The largest wild animal is the *kangaroo*. This animal and many of the smaller ones have pouches in which they carry their young. The birds are beautiful, but they are not noted for richness of song. The *emu* is a large bird resembling the ostrich. The *lyre bird* has a remarkable tail.

850. *New South Wales* and *Victoria* have the most renowned gold mines in the world. *South Australia* has rich copper mines.

851. The natives of Australia are degraded savages. They have neither house nor tent, but wander about, almost naked, in search of food. They are black, but have not features like the Negroes of Africa. Their hair is not woolly, nor have they flat noses or thick lips.

852. *Sydney* and *Melbourne* are the largest cities of Australia.

**Tasmania.**—853. This island, situated on the south-east of Australia, is about the size of *New Brunswick*.

The climate, native plants, and animals, are like those of *South Australia*. Agriculture and the rearing of sheep are the chief occupations. *Hobart Town* is the capital.

**New Zealand.**—854. This British Colony, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, consists of two principal islands and one of smaller size.

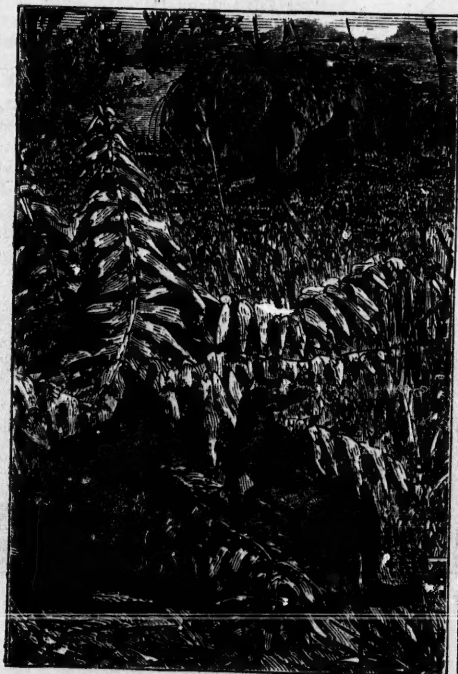
The total area equals a square of 308 miles.

855. The climate is temperate and healthful, and the soil is fertile. Wool and flax are the chief exports. The hottest season is near Christmas.

856. The natives are a much finer race than those of Australia. They were formerly fierce cannibals, feasting on the bodies of their captive enemies.

*Auckland* is the capital of *New Zealand*.

**New Guinea.**—857. This island is nearly as large as *Borneo*. It is occupied wholly by degraded savages, resembling the natives of Australia.



849. KANGAROOS.

The tropical forests yield spices, cocoa-nuts, sago, camphor, and many fine fruits. The beautiful *bird of paradise* is a native of this island.

858. The *New Hebrides* include many small islands. Some of the natives have been converted to Christianity by missionaries from our Provinces.

859. The *Feejee Islands* yield cotton, cocoa-nuts, yams, and arrow-root. Wesleyan missionaries have converted many of the inhabitants to Christianity. These islands have lately, at the request of the natives, been annexed to Great Britain.

### POLYNESIA.

860. Polynesia includes numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines and Feejee Islands.

861. Many of these islands are but slightly elevated above the surface of the sea, and cannot be seen until you are close upon them. When first coming into view, the trees seem to rise out of the water. These are *Coral Islands*. In some cases a coral island consists of a ring of land with a lake in the centre. Along the inner and outer shores is a beach of pure white sand.

862. Other islands, formed by volcanoes, are elevated and mountainous. Some of them are surrounded by a low coral island in the form of a broken ring or

band. Vessels can sail through the openings of the ring into the peaceful waters within.



863. BREAD-FRUIT.

863. The islands of Polynesia enjoy perpetual summer, and many of them are remarkable for their beauty. The natives subsist largely on the products of the cocoa-nut palm, the breadfruit tree, and on other fruits which cost them

little labor.

864. The *Society Islands*, owned by France, are among the most important of Polynesia. One of the group, called *Tahiti*, has mountains nearly two miles high, and is celebrated for its beautiful scenery.

865. The *Sandwich Islands*, of which *Hawaii* is much the largest, have an independent government. About one hundred years ago the natives were fierce savages, who killed the celebrated navigator Captain Cook. Through the labors of missionaries these people are now greatly changed. Churches and schools have been established, and the king and nearly all his subjects have embraced the Christian religion. *Honolulu*, the capital, is frequently visited by ships crossing the Pacific between America and Asia.



866. SCENE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

h the openings of the  
ithin.

863. The islands of  
Polynesia enjoy per-  
petual summer, and  
many of them are re-  
markable for their  
beauty. The natives  
subsist largely on the  
products of the cocoa-  
nut palm, the bread-  
fruit tree, and on other  
fruits which cost them

, owned by France, are  
of Polynesia. One of the  
mountains nearly two miles  
a beautiful scenery.  
lands, of which Hawaii is  
independent government.  
ago the natives were fierce  
celebrated navigator Captain  
ors of missionaries these  
changed. Churches and  
ed, and the king and nearly  
ced the Christian religion.  
requently visited by ships  
n America and Asia.